The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE,

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

Capital (paid up) - $6,000,000 Gold
Reserve Fund - - - $1,800,000 Gold

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.

An Agency of this Bank has been opened at the Offices, 126 WASHINGTON-ST. (cor. Exchange Place), Chicago, for the purpose of transacting a General Banking Business.

Accounts of Country Banks kept under special arrangement as to interest, etc.

Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made in Canada and elsewhere on the most favorable terms.

J. G. ORCHARD, Agent.

THE STATE

Savings Institution,

80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE NORTHWEST.

Paid Up Capital..... $500,000
Surplus Fund..... 70,000

Deposits, Three and One-Half Millions.

Business exclusively that of a Savings Bank.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly.

Seventeen years of successful business.

Money to loan on all the principal cities in Europe.

D. D. SPENCER, President.
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A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
C. G. BULKLEY, Ass't Cashier.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS.

JOSIAH H. REED,
29 Nassau-st., New York, represented by
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.
159 LaSalle-st., Chicago. First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

COAL.

Hillside Coal

AND IRON CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We have now on hand all sizes of

HARD COAL,

For Domestic or Steam Use. Also, Coal for the Trade. Also, some Briar Hill Screenings for steam purposes.

F. M. WHITEHOUSE,
AGENT OF MINES,
19 Chamber of Commerce.
Dock—Indiana-st. Bridge.

Lackawanna Coal.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

We are unloading 1,200 tons Range and Egg Coal from sch'r. Annie Vieght at our new docks on the Illinois Central Railroad grounds, foot of South Water-st., and are prepared to supply consumers and dealers at the market rates.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL,

For steam purposes, by single ton or car load.

WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO.,
FOOT SOUTH WATER-ST.

Cheap Coal.

Indiana Nut, $2.50 per ton, delivered.
Hard and Soft Coal of all grades at lowest prices.
Manufacturers and other large consumers can purchase Coal from our Laroll Hill and Coal Creek Mines at prices that afford us merely a mining profit.

W. P. REND & CO.

OFFICES—154 LaSalle-st., corner Carroll and Ann-sts. Depot—Peoria and Kinzie-sts., corner Ada and Kinzie-sts. Orders by Postal Card promptly attended to.

Lackawanna Nut Coal,

For sale by J. L. HATHAWAY. Office and Yard, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

WINES.

WINES.

THE PIONEER CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE.

PERKINS & STERN,

90 East Washington-st., Chicago.

We call the attention of all those who desire good and PURE WINES for FAMILY USE to our

PORT, Vintage 1864.
ANGELICA, Vintage 1864.
MUSCATEL, SHERRY, REISLING, HOCK, and CLARET WINES.

Also a choice stock of Pure California GRAPE BRANDIES, which, in point of flavor and excellence, are unrivaled. Remember the place, 90 East Washington-st.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name of BENSLEY & WAGNER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE E. BENSLEY,
JOHN R. BENSLEY,
DAVID W. BENSLEY,
DAVID C. WAGNER.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1875.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves together for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm-name of BENSLEYS & WAGNER.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments of Grain, Seeds, Provisions, &c. Option Orders in Grain or Provisions executed promptly. Cash property bought and held on margins, or shipped to other markets.

GEORGE E. BENSLEY,
JOHN R. BENSLEY,
DAVID C. WAGNER.

CHICAGO, May 5, 1875.

WIRE SCREENS.

Wire Screens

For Doors and Windows, at the old stand.
KELLEY BROS., Tribune Building.

WIRE WINDOW AND DOOR SCREENS.

The finest style and strongest make of galvanized-framed Wire Screens that are made. Will be furnished at lower prices than any offered in this or any other city in this country. A discount given to the trade. Orders entrusted to every REPUTABLE house from our Central Office will receive prompt attention. Call or send orders to GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE, Factory and Office 25 Ohio-st., North Side.

WIRE SCREENS

Don't order your Screens until you see our work and prices. J. S. HART, 139 and 170 North Clark-st. Established in 1858.

FURNITURE.

Furniture!

WE ARE OFFERING

GREAT BARGAINS

In every Department of

Cabinet Furniture

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS

All of the latest designs and the best of stock, Warranted. We deem it a pleasure to show our goods.

Spiegel & Cahn,

222 Wabash-av.

BUY DIRECT

FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

Through their Agents,

Sampson, Greene & Co.,

And save the RETAILER'S PROFIT for all kinds of

FURNITURE!

AND BEDDING.

192 & 194 State-st.

It will pay you to come up stairs one flight.

REMOVALS.

DECORATION DAY

Will soon be in the happy homes of those who now visit the Salesrooms of

KUGEMANN & CO.

174 Madison-st.

We have removed our Salesroom and Manufactory from the lower part to the

First, Second, and Third Floors

Of the Building 174 MADISON-ST., and, by the decrease of general expenses, are enabled to sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL from our immense stock of

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, WATER COLORS, CHROMOS,

PAINTINGS, Etc.

At prices that defy competition.

WINDOW CORNICES and REGILDING a Specialty.

DR. JUSTIN HAYES

REMOVED HIS

Medical & Electrical Institute

TO

676 Wabash-av., cor. Fourteenth-st., May 1.

The house is the elegant home of Wm. B. Howard, Esq., built with all modern improvements for his residence. Those who design a home will see, and our care and treatment, will receive the benefit of our extra means without extra charge from former prices. The Table is a Rational Hygienic one, furnished with food appropriate for all guests, and the Nervous Dyspeptic to those requiring a full and generous diet.

REMOVAL.

C. R. E. KOCH, Dentist,

Has removed his office to

No. 67 Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

SWASEY, Dentist, to No. 1124 Michigan-av.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED,

With $30,000 to $50,000 in cash, for six months, to handle one of the best paying products of the country as a specialty, with an old-established house, having unusually good facilities. Money will be perfectly secure, and the business promises good profits. Address, with name, stating where interview can be had, O 93, Tribune office.

Partner Wanted.

An unusual opportunity and safe investment is offered to a party with requisite capital. Business a monopoly and profits large; is legitimate and open to strict investigation. References exchanged if desired. Amount necessary, $8,000, a portion of which may remain on time. Address, for three days, A. C. LEONARD, Tribune office.

A Partner Wanted

With a capital of from $7,000 to $10,000, in a Wholesale Business, well established; doing a large country and city trade. One who would take an active part preferred. Y 16, Tribune office.

ESTABLISHED

for over 30 years, and located on one of the best business streets of Baltimore, would accept the Agency of some staple, reliable, and salable article. References given and required. Address WHOLESALE GROCERS, P. O. Box 585, Baltimore, Md.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GERMANIA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Chartered 1835.....Commenced Business 1835.

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.00.

ASAY & BAKER, Agents, 173 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

J. SCHLANDSOKER, Gen'l Agent Northern States.

HAIR GOODS.

NEW OPENING OF HAIR STORE.

305 WEST MADISON-ST.

I offer the public a large assortment of Hair Goods at the lowest prices. Combings made for 50c an ounce in all styles; also front pieces made to order. Ladies Hair Dressing, Shampooing, and Hair Cutting in the latest style. Call and judge for yourself. Don't forget the place. J. HIRSCH.

FOR SALE.

TO LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND HORSE DEALERS.

We have on hand 1,000 Linen Ashton Salt Sacks, and for sale by

A. J. LATHAM, Agent,
50 South Water-st.

PIANOS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE CELEBRATED

KNABE

Grand, Square, and Upright

PIANOS,

Acknowledged by LUCCA, KELLOGG, ALBANI, DI MURSKA, SAURET, and all leading Artists, as the BEST in the market. Every instrument warranted for an unlimited time. The FAVORITE

BAUER

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Warranted a superior instrument in every respect. A full assortment of the above, especially of the

UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Prices from $350 to $1,000,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

JULIUS BAUER & CO.'S

Cor. State & Monroe-sts.,
(PALMER HOUSE,) CHICAGO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Watches.

Horse-Timers

We offer at low prices a very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Key and Stem-Winding Watches, Chronometers, and Quarter Second Chronographs. The celebrated "Chas. E. Jacot & Co." Watches sold only by us in Chicago.

N. MATSON & CO.

State and Monroe-sts,
OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE.

KNITTING MACHINE.

THE BRANSON KNITTING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY AND DURABILITY.

Knits a Stocking, heel and toe complete, without a seam, in six to ten minutes.

Knits Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Stockings, Leggings, Scarfs, Tidies, Fringe, and all kinds of Fancy Work.

PRICE ONLY $20.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

HAWLEY & BRANSON,

Proprietors and Manufacturers,

204 & 206 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT.

Those Pleasant

Apartments for Light Housekeeping, in Suites of 4 Rooms each, in the Marble Front Block on LaSalle-st., opposite the Grand Pacific Hotel, will be finished and ready for occupancy this week. For terms apply to S. M. MOORE & CO., BANKERS, Agents, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

Coal-Yard To Rent.

Centrally located, with good railroad connections. Rent low to good party. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

DOCK FOR RENT.

150 feet river front on South Branch, near Polk-st. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

To Rent.

Nineteen Rooms in Building 168 South Clark-st. Will be put in first-class order, and will rent cheap to one party. Also the Store for rent. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

To Rent.

The Four-story and Basement Stone-front Building, 54 and 56 Franklin-st., south. Will rent as a whole or separate floors very low. CHAS. H. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

For Rent.

Stores Nos. 254 and 256 South Water-st., lately occupied by WEADLEY, DENNEHY & CLEARY, who have removed to No. 40 South Water-st.

DOCK FOR RENT.

150 feet river front, near Twenty-second-st. Bridge. Railroad Tracks on the property. Apply to JAMES GAMBLE, room 8, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

For Rent.

Store southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts., formerly occupied by the American Express Company. Apply at Room 62 Exchange Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.

A retiring partner offers for sale one-half interest in an old, well-established and prosperous business in Chicago; $40,000 cash required. Well worth investigating by parties having necessary capital. Address S 40, Tribune office.

Business Chance.

The well-known Boston Steam Carpet-Cleaning and Upholstering establishment, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago, Ill., with Boiler, Engine, Four Wagons, Three Horses, Harness, Two Carpet-Machines, and all Fixtures complete. Doing a cash business of from $150 to $200 per day. Call or address as above.

Highland Park Building Co.

The Office of this Company is removed to 95 Washington-st., where may be found FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE a large list of lake-shore property in this beautiful suburban town, embracing some choice Dwelling-Houses of modern style and prices. One or two nice Residences to rent for the ensuing year.

CHINA, &c.

$35 Is all we ask now for a White French China Dinner Set, 166 Pieces.

$16 Best Porcelain, Opaque, 123 Piece Dinner Set, for $16.

$10 Buys a Decorated Chamber Set, best goods, worth $13.50.

$75 Since our reduction in prices, buys a $110 Decorated Dinner Set—$70 a $100 Set.

$9 Now buys a dozen Cut Glass Goblets we always sold at $12.

$5 Buys a dozen Cut Glass Goblets, sold elsewhere at $6.50.

$1 Gets a dozen GOBLETS we used to sell at $2.25.

$5 We sell a beautiful Decorated Chamber Set for $5.

40c to 65c is what we ask for Fruit Dishes we formerly sold at 75c and $1.50. In fact, if you want anything in our line, it will pay you to call on

A. PICK,

Successor to E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

276 State-st.

At Cost!

OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

COMPOSED OF

Decorated and Plain China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Vases, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.

POSITIVELY AT COST UNTIL CLOSED OUT, including Show-Cases and Tables.

BOWEN & KENT,

262 & 264 Wabash-av.,

Just around the corner from Housekeepers' How. WE MEAN BUSINESS!

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The finest Cottage in Hyde Park, S. W. corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-second-st. Furnace and fuel-room, fire-proof cellar, kitchen, bath-room, pantry closets, and servants' bedroom in basement, with dumb-waiter up. Parlor, living-room, china closet, conservatory, bedroom, closet, bath-room, hall and vestibule on the first floor. Two bedrooms, closets, and slop-closet on the second floor. Hot and cold water, gas, and furnace-heat all over the house. Mantels, etc. In fact, everything first-class. Small barn.

Small cash payment, balance on long time. An extraordinary chance for any one wanting something nice.

E. S. JENISON, Architect, 103 State-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR COUNTRY PROPERTY,

My Block, "Hemlock Block," corner Michigan-av. and LaSalle-st., Five Stories, in tip-top shape for manufacturing purposes. Pays now 1,400 per month, and is one-third occupied. To some man who will take hold of this thing $1,200 per month can readily be realized. I have moved to the country and will sell cheap. Apply to H. C. MOREY, Reaper Block, or to

H. H. HAAFF, Atkinson, Ill.

Also residence property well located.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

The Marble-front House, No. 39 Twenty-fifth-st., with Brick Barn; all modern improvements; splendid location; lake front. Property is unincumbered and in good repair. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Com.

For Sale at a Bargain.

72x164 on Wabash-av., between Madison and Washington-sts. Party Wall on each side. Price, $900 per foot. This is the most cheapest first-class Business Lot in the market. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE.

40x155, with building, corner State and Harrison-sts. 40x120 Fourth-av.

Apply to P. O'NEILL, 193 State-st.

SLAUGHTER.

Brown stone house, 3 stories and attic, with all modern improvements, for $6,000. One-third cash.

GEO. H. HESS, 108 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Trees. Trees.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the large stock of Street, Shade, Ornamental, Evergreen, and Fruit Trees, Ornamental Flowering Shrubs and Plants at extreme low prices at 297 South State-st. Stock in fine condition for safe transportation.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH,
Proprietor of DuPage County Nurseries.

G. REIMANN & CO.,

Nickel Platers, Room 7, Market & Randolph.

Doctors' Instruments, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machine Attachments, Harness Work, etc., plated in the best manner. Castings prepared for plating from the rough. Type nickel-faced a specialty.

REAL ESTATE.

All those who are looking for Real Estate, Houses, Stores, Farms, or for investment, residence, or any other purpose should send for "THE REAL ESTATE REGISTER." Sent free on application to SAMS & TURNER, Room 3, 166 Washington-st., Chicago.

Burial Flowers

PRESERVED BY MRS. J. M. BELL, 14 NORTH SHELDON-ST.

LAUNDRIES.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY.

OFFICES—126 Dearborn-st.; 130 Michigan-st.; 199 West Madison-st.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Errors in the English Version of the New Testament.

Origin and Progress of the Bible-Work in Chicago.

Oppressions of Methodist Presiding Elders—Genealogies of Jesus.

Notes and Personals at Home and Abroad.

Church Services To-Day.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

ERRORS IN THE COMMON VERSION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 13.—Perhaps the most remarkable case of interpolation in the Common Version of the New Testament occurs in I. John, v., 7, 8. These verses read thus: "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one. And there are three that bear witness in earth, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one."

The whole of these verses between the word "record" in the seventh verse, and the words "the spirit" in the eighth verse are unquestionably spurious, and should be rejected. This being the fact, these verses should read thus: "For there are three that bear record, the Spirit, and the water, and the blood; and these three agree in one." The said omitted words are not contained in the Sinaitic, Vatican and Alexandrian manuscripts, and Tischendorf, Trezelles, Alford, and all other critical scholars of the Greek New Testament, now omit them. No scholar of the present day will attempt to defend their genuineness. The way in which these spurious words became a part of certain editions of the Greek New Testament, and thence translated into the common English version, may interest your numerous readers who may not happen to be already familiar therewith. The first entire printed Greek New Testament was completed Jan. 10, A. D., 1514. It is known as the Complutensian Polyglot. It was printed in Greek and Latin, and derived its name from Complutum, the Latin name of Alcala in Spain, where it was printed. It was not published and circulated till about A. D. 1522. It was edited and printed under the auspices of a celebrated Spaniard, named Francis Ximenes de Cisneros, Archbishop of Toledo. It was edited by four learned Spaniards, chief of whom was Lopez de Stunica. Its illustrious patron died Nov. 8, A. D. 1517, at the age of 81, a few months after its completion. Its editors had no manuscripts, either Greek or Latin, of an early date. It never received great authority. It contained the spurious words above quoted. Erasmus published the first printed edition of the entire Greek New Testament in A. D., 1516. It was done with reckless haste in order to anticipate the Complutensian Polyglot. Several editions thereof were published. The manuscripts used by Erasmus are nearly all still preserved at Basel in Switzerland. This his edition was printed by the enterprising Swiss printer, named Froben. Erasmus relied mainly upon the Greek manuscripts then known, but often resorted to the Latin Vulgate. He did not have access to any early Greek manuscripts.

His first edition did not contain the disputed words above quoted. For that omission he was bitterly assailed, especially by Stunica, the chief editor of the Complutensian Polyglot. He replied that it was not a case of omission by him, but simply a non-addition. In order, however, to appease his assailants he promised, as he said, "to avoid calumny," to insert the disputed words whenever a Greek manuscript was found which contained them. He published a second edition in A. D. 1519, with the above disputed words omitted. He published a third edition in A. D. 1522, which contained the disputed words in a certain form, but not just like them as they appear in the Common Version. Between A. D. 1519 and 1522 a Greek manuscript was produced from England which contained these words in a certain form. It was called and is known by the name of the Code Montfortianus, and is now preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

It is a copy of a late Latin manuscript, and possesses but little or no authority. Erasmus did not believe the disputed words to be genuine when he published them. He published them to keep his promise, and thus did violence to his better judgment. Hence these disputed and spurious words were retained and published in subsequent and various editions of the Greek Testament, and from these editions they were retained, translated, and published in the Common English Version.

The rejection of these words removes one of the strongest proofs of the doctrine of the Trinity. Although such is the result of their rejection, yet there are passages of unquestioned genuineness found elsewhere in the New Testament which teach and support that wonderful mystery called the Trinity. The fundamental doctrines of Christianity will not suffer or be shaken by the fearless extirpation of spurious passages; but, on the contrary, I believe they will be confirmed and strengthened.

In last Sunday's TRIBUNE, "W." asked me certain questions. These questions are theological. I am not a theologian, and have not assumed to be such, and therefore, shall not attempt to discuss such questions. I desire simply, by my occasional communications, to give information concerning the text of the Greek New Testament, and to correct some manifest errors of translations in the Common English Version. I shall leave theological questions to others. CHARLES H. REED.

BIBLE-WORK IN CHICAGO.

WHAT THE WOMEN HAVE DONE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 15.—Please give room in your columns for a short notice of the undertakings and doings of the Christian women who are engaged in Bible-work in this city. In a quiet and unobtrusive way they have been at work for the last year and more, and the Christian public ought to know something of their origin, aims, methods, and requirements.

Mr. D. L. Moody imported the plan of the work from the Bible-work in England, and intrusted its management and details to Miss Emma Dryer, who has devoted all her energies to it, with much special tact and experience.

Its aims to carry the Word of God by the hand of female visitors to the families of the destitute in the lanes and alleys of the city, where religious instruction rarely comes; to visit the sick; to carry assistance to the needy and destitute; to counsel, comfort, and aid those in distress and want; to organize mothers' meetings and cottage prayer-meetings; industrial schools, to learn girls to sew; to do, in special and in general, what a Woman's Christian Association seems eminently fitted to do,—infuse a Christian civilization into the masses of the ignorant, helpless, hopeless population, for whom, in a great city, so few people seem to care.

Its methods are to employ paid female visitors, to go from house to house, in lanes and alleys, and destitute places,—like Sisters of Charity, as indeed they are,—who, in a sensible, charitable, loving way, shall do what their Divine Master would have His children do, to whom He has given opportunity and the means of relief.

In addition to this personal work, the Bible-work has a training department, under the Rev. Mr. Erdman, of Jamestown N. Y., where the visitors are instructed for their work, where any voluntary workers in the city or from other places may come for instruction. This is a most valuable branch of the work, and one which was especially near to Mr. Moody's thought. In this way, thorough and judicious planning will be had, and the best material, social, and moral results secured.

Its requirements are money from the churches, which are saying "How shall we reach the masses with a Christian influence? money from those pious men and women who cannot go and visit themselves, but who would love to obey their Master and carry the Gospel of peace and comfort to every creature,—to delegate it to a body of Christian women who will gladly go with cups of cold water, words of cheer, garments to clothe, and food to feed.

That the reader may know something of the variety and scope of the work being done by this band of laborers, the following is given as the result of the last year's work—the first year of the Society's existence:

Number of cottage prayer-meetings held	700
Number of mothers' meetings	20
Number of school prayer-meetings	30
Persons gathered into religious meetings	1,202
Sessions of sewing schools	11
Monthly attendance on same	6,097
Persons gathered into Bible-classes	53
Number of Bible-visitations	1,857
Number of conversations	5,515
Visits to the sick	815
Errands to the poor	219
Bibles donated	30
Papers, etc., distributed	8,327
Garments received for distribution	1,156

No report is made of various other offices of kindness and charity; of individuals arrested in their ways of sin and shame, and brought to moral amendment and contrition; of homes made cheerful and comfortable; of the purity and the piety which have taken the place of rum, ruin, and misery.

Can such a body of women workers call in vain upon the Bible-loving portion of the public for so much money and other aid as will keep it in vigorous operation and make it a blessing to this great city? OXHO.

THE METHODIST PRESIDING-ELDERSHIP.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 14.—The time is fully come, it seems to me, when the arrogancy and abuse of power that has so long and so generally characterized the Presiding-Eldership of the Methodist Episcopal Church should be met with emphatic disapproval and contempt. The criticisms that have been so frequently pronounced against the extensive authority vested in our College of Bishops are, of course, mistaken, and, in a large degree, unfair; but had they been uttered against the undue power exercised by the Presiding Elders of almost every Annual Conference throughout our entire connection there are very few, I apprehend, who would have taken occasion to contradict them. The first words of advice I received on entering an Illinois Conference, some four or five years ago, were to the effect that, if I wished to be fairly dealt with, it would be necessary for me to keep on the "good side" of the Presiding Elder, and there are hundreds aside from myself who have heard the same cautionary suggestion, and perhaps, in larger measure than they expected, found it valuable. A case came under my notice not many months ago, illustrating in a perfect manner what I have said. It appears that a young man of unquestioned character and education had, in the interval of the Annual Conference, been received and appointed by one of these great ecclesiastical magnates to a field of ministerial labor. A short time after his appointment, in discussing with his patron some subject of very little importance he failed to agree with him at a certain point, and was threatened with immediate dismissal. On one other occasion this same Presiding Elder reproved one of his men very sharply for attempting to write a letter which, for certain good reasons he was obliged to write on Sunday, remarking at the same time that he did not even read his letters—such as came to hand on Sunday—until Monday morning. Ten minutes after this conversation, at the dinner-table, this same devoted Sabbatarian took from his pocket a letter he had recently received and read it aloud to the company present.

You say this man is an exception. I say he is not; and there are hundreds in the Methodist ministry, in every section of the land,—did they dare call their souls their own,—that could bear me faithful witness. It has not been long since, during a session of one of the Eastern Conference, a minister was appointed by the Bishop to a certain church, and afterwards changed to another point, because one of the Presiding Elders for-ming the cabinet, who could say nothing against the man's character or usefulness, by the vilest kind of insinuations intimated to the Bishop—who, of course, was not personally acquainted with the man—that such an appointment would be very injudicious. I wish one-half the chicanery and prostitution of authority that these infallible heads of the Church are guilty of could take form, and, in all its hideousness, stalk through the midst of our entire communion! It has come to be that, in entering the ministry of the Methodist Church, one must renounce his freedom of conscience, and become a slave to the whims and caprices of a few unprincipled men. Perhaps I write with some bitterness; if so, no one has had greater occasion; but this I know: the statements I have made are true, and can be fully substantiated. To the question, "Why do away with the Presiding-Eldership?" I would say, Because it is corrupt; because it is useless; because it is a clog to the economic machinery of the Church, and a disgrace to the body that sustains it. I understand perfectly that I shall be denounced in a thousand ways, for what I have written, but I shall know that, in secret, thousands are glad that I have spoken. It may be asked why I do not leave the Methodist Church. I have no wish to leave it, simply because it is afflicted by a single evil,—an evil too, which I think is to be shortly overcome; I prefer to remain in it, and hasten, if I can, the destruction of a feature of its polity, obnoxious to the last degree. I publish this article in THE TRIBUNE, because, had I sent it to a Church paper, its publication would have been refused me. METHODIST.

THE GENEALOGY OF JESUS.

A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 13.—Your correspondent, "W.," in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, asks of Charles H. Reed three questions touching the genealogy of Jesus. Lest Mr. Reed should not have the time or disposition to answer the questions, I offer "W." the following explanation, compiled mainly from the annotations of several old Biblical critics, who have long ago examined into, and, I think, satisfactorily settled, the point raised by "W." We will take up the questions in their order:

First—Inasmuch as Matthew deduces the genealogy of Joseph from Solomon, while Luke traces it from Nathan, the brother of Solomon, which of these accounts, if either, is inspired?

Both are correct, if we except the names of three Kings omitted from Matthew's list, according to the authorized list, but evidently through a clerical error made in translating Matthew's Gospel from the Hebrew, in which it was written, into the Greek; the name Ahaziah in the Hebrew—or Och-Ozias in the Greek—the son of Joram, having been confounded with Azariah in the Hebrew—or Ozias in the Greek—the fourth from Joram. In like manner, and probably from a like cause, the name Jehoiakim, the son of Josias, and the father of Jechonias (see I Chronicles, iii., 15, 17), appears to have been omitted from the eleventh verse of the third chapter of Matthew. It does not follow, however, that divine inspiration was required in making up the genealogy by either Evangelist, as the opening chapters of the first book of Chronicles gave them all the information they required as to the earliest names, and the later ones of the Israelitish tribal relationship and pride of ancestry possessed by each family would easily enable them to secure. The point of both genealogies, however, is to prove his heirship by both lines of descent to the Throne of David, and his ability to fulfill the predictions recorded in Luke i.: 32, 33; Isaiah ix.: 6, 7; and Ezekiel xxi.: 27.

Second—For what consequence is the genealogy of Joseph, since he was not the father of Christ, and how does his descent from David show that Christ was "of the seed of David"?

Much, in the eyes of the Jew; and we must remember that Matthew's Gospel was first written in Hebrew eight years after the ascension of Jesus), and primarily to the Jewish Church, there being at that time no Gentile Church (the translation into the Greek was not made until thirty years later). By the Mosaic law, the wife and her children became heirs in due course to the inheritance of the husband (witness the story of Ruth and Boaz), and thus Jesus in this way, if in no other, became heir to whatever inheritance Joseph had in the Throne of David.

Third—If the genealogy of Christ, on the human side, be of any consequence, why was it not traced through Mary, who was really his mother?

It is traced through Mary in the genealogy given by Luke. While the lineage described by Matthew is traced, for the reasons given, from David, through Solomon, to Joseph, that the

(continued on 2d page)

unified by Luke (written A. D., 63, mainly for the benefit of the then numerous Gentile churches and addressed to a Greek Bishop) is traced through Nathan, another son of David, to Heli, the father of Mary, thus showing the Gentile churches, first, that Luke at least did not believe that Jesus had any nearer, fleshly, male ancestor than his grandfather Heli, and, second, that though the lineage be traced back through the fleshly line of the mother, it still points to Jesus as a true inheritor of the Throne of his father David; and "W." will doubtless remember that the point that the Messiah must be the son of David is made a strong one by the Pharisees themselves, and is frequently incidentally alluded to by Luke. According to the received tradition of the Jews, incorporated into their Talmud (which national testimony there can be no good reason for calling in question), Heli was the father of Mary, and as it was the custom of the nations then, including the Jews, not to admit the names of females into their genealogies, the name of Mary is omitted, and the next male in the line, Heli, his grandfather, is taken. The discrepancy between this statement and that of Luke iii. 23 is only an apparent and not a real one. To take the verse as it stands, one might reasonably argue that Luke stated that Jesus was (as well as was supposed to be) the son of Joseph, and it is certain the translators did not intend it to be so understood. The difference in the order of the words in the oldest copy of the manuscript (with probably one exception),—the Vatican copy,—and in the later copies from which the received text is taken, reveals the error inveterated in the latter. The Vatican copy of the Greek reads thus: on hunos hos enomizeto tou Joseph, tou Eli, or, strictly translated "being the son, while he was supposed of Joseph, of Heli," or more freely translated, being the son of Heli, although he was supposed to be of Joseph. The "son" here answers equally as well as a Hebrewism for grandson or of a direct line in the same sense in which he is called the "Son of David;" the mother's name being ignored. GEORGE F. WOOD.

WHY?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 15.—Now that the genealogy of Jesus is under discussion, will Mr. Reed or some other scholar kindly state why it is that in the the genealogy according to St. Matthew the names of only four women are mentioned, all of them being either persons of questionable character or who got husbands by questionable means? They are Tamar, who sat in an open place by the way to Timnath, and beguiled Judah; Rahab, the harlot, who sheltered the spies in Jericho; Ruth, who laid her down on the threshing floor by Boaz; and Bathsheba, who played the wanton with David. Why are their names paraded, and those of all the chaste wives of Judah's descendants omitted? A.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

BAIN VS. HERFORD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 14.—In Monday's TRIBUNE appeared a sermon preached the day before by the Rev. J. W. Bain, which shows how pettifogging a preacher can be when an honest statement does not serve his purpose. His subject is the doctrine of future punishment, and is an answer to Mr. Brooke Herford's sermon on "Common-Sense Christianity." Mr. Herford does not believe in the dogma of endless punishment, and ventured to say so in his sermon. This red rag roused Mr. Bain, and he proceeded to gore Mr. Herford. Here is one of his conundrums: "Mr. Brooke Herford says that for God to suffer the sinner to be eternally miserable is unjust. We ask, How do you know, Mr. Herford? Can you comprehend what is right for the infinity, wise, holy, and just One to do? . . . Gather any number of criminals together, and the greater the number the more common will be their sense that to punish them adequately is unjust." Here is an uncalled-for insinuation that Mr. Herford is a criminal. Will Mr. B. please state what crime he has committed? Or is he a criminal only in a Pickwickian sense? Mr. Herford said: "It is not possible for man, in the brief period of three-score-and-ten years, to sin sufficiently to jeopardize his soul for eternity." To which Mr. Bain replies: "We know that, according to human law and the finite sense of justice, a man would have to sin in order to deserve the punishment of having hot lead poured into his ears continually for ninety-nine years, supposing that he could live through it? If the greatest criminal that ever lived were to be sentenced to such a punishment for one week, or even one hour, I believe that Mr. Bain himself could be persuaded to enter a mild protest. But this would be very Homeopathic punishment compared to what God (according to Mr. B.) has in store for sinners when he gets them into the lake of fire. Some people are ready to condemn cruelty and torture when practiced by man; but, when God acts the fiend, it is all right, and everything is lovely.

Mr. Bain thanks God that there are thousands besides Mr. Spurgeon who believe this "fearful creed." Well, I have no wish to deprive Mr. Bain of the comfort this affords him, if he will only refrain from making false statements as to the effect of this dogma on the character of men. He claims that a rejection of it "leaves the character in warp and woof; the texture is soft and loose as woolen threads, . . . and men are more like empty mill-bags than pillars in society;" and that "A faithful preaching of this dread might save even the filthy debauchee, the very learned, polite moralist and infidel, and some Unitarians, from making their eternal abode there." Where does Mr. B. get his authority for these sweeping assertions? Let us look up some of these "mill-bags." We will take Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Samuel J. May, etc., as specimens. When we consider how feeble in warp and woof the character of these mill-bags were, and what a Pillar of Hercules Mr. B. is, we must admit "this fearful creed" is a big thing. Whether a preaching of this "dread truth" saves anybody from an eternal abode in hell or not, I have no means of knowing. What I would like to know is, does it make men honest and useful in this life, and "pillars in society"? If Mr. B. can show that all men who do not subscribe to his "dread truth" (?) are thieves, swindlers, and rapscallions, and that all who do subscribe to it are men of uprightness of character,—that is, pillars,—then I shall hasten to join his church and indorse his preaching. E. A. E.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CHURCH IN GENERAL.

The Baptist City Mission of New York City supports seven mission-stations, five ministers, three Bible readers, and eight Sunday-schools.

The American missionaries at Amoy are still making a vigorous movement to prevent the binding of girls' feet. Many pledges against the practice have been obtained.

A new sect has recently arisen in Manton, R. I., who teach that three baptisms by immersion will cure any disease, and insure salvation. The converts are said to be numerous.

The Iowa Conference of the Albright Methodists has 8,702 members; church edifices, 63; missionary collections during the last year, $3,397.29; Sunday-schools, 105; scholars, 5,904.

Osaka, Japan, is said to be the most religious city in the world, because it has 1,913 places of worship. The prevalent creeds are the Buddhist and Shinto. There are 330,000 inhabitants in Osaka.

Sunday, 2d inst., was a great day for the Presbyterian churches in Utica. The Westminster Church received fifty-nine; First Church, thirty; West Utica, forty; and Bethany Church a large number.

Two ladies of Glasgow have given $2,000 for the establishment of a Home for neglected and suffering children in that city. This was a direct result of an appeal issued by Mr. Moody during the recent revival there.

The United Evangelistic Committee of Glasgow expects to raise $40,000 for the erection of a hall, in which religious services will be held. This Committee has received on the work begun in that city by Moody and Sankey.

The old Dutch Church property, comprising the block bounded by Nassau, Williams, Fulton, and Ann streets, New York, including the rooms where the well-known daily prayer-meetings

were held for near a score of years, has been leased for a term of sixty-three years. The price to be paid is $14,000 per year for the first seventy-one years, and subject to be reappraised for each next term of twenty-one years. The church will be torn down, and a block of business houses built in its place.

The Presbyterian Church in British America, under its various unions that have been and are now being effected, will contain 600 ministers, 1,005 congregations, 83,216 communicants, and will give the ministers an average salary of $810 a year each.

A revival of great power has been in progress at Catskill, N. Y., for several weeks past. Daily union meetings continued five weeks. About thirteen persons have been received into the Baptist Church, twenty into the Methodist, forty into the Presbyterian, and sixty into the Reformed (Dutch) Church.

The Secretary to the Liverpool Licensed Victuallers' Association announced to that body at its monthly meeting on Thursday the receipt of a donation of £5 to form a Liverpool publican, being the extra profit derived through the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Liverpool. The announcement evoked much laughter and cheers.

The fifty-third anniversary of the Baptist Convention of Georgia has just been held at Milledgville, the former capital of the State. The statistics show about 60,000 communicants, being near one-eighth of the entire population of the State. Nearly one-half are colored, and they gratefully receive the aid that is proffered them by their white brethren.

The Catholic Church in England has gained another noble convert, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Cholmondeley (Medjella Mercy). He was Rector of Great Rlm, near Frome, and was an advanced Ritualist. He is the son of the late Duke of Leeds, and nephew of the Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne. As he is married, he cannot enter the Catholic priesthood. He is 43 years old.

The seventh conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of all lands will meet in Hamburg, Germany, Aug. 14 to 18. A very attractive programme has been prepared, and every effort will be put forth to insure the complete success of the conference. It will open with a social welcome meeting at the Association building on the evening of the first day, Saturday.

The National Camp-meeting to be held at Urbana, O., July 22-30, 1875, by the unanimous action of the Board of Directors will be held with closed gates on Sunday, which will render all Sunday excursion-trains to that meeting impracticable. Though this removes the primitive order of things in the American idea of camp-meetings, which always has been to make Sunday a big day, in bad sense as well as good, it seems to strike the public mind favorably. Mr. Inskip, of New York, a well-known camp-meeting worker, supported by other ministers of approved talents, have promised to labor in the religious services. All railroad companies, as fast as applied to, agree to sell tickets at excursion rates. All persons desiring particular information about the meeting and its plans, can address the Secretary, T. D. Crow, Esq., Urbana, O.

Full reports of the anti-Jesuit riot at Buenos Ayres state that the mob which attacked the Jesuits' College numbered 20,000 persons. A public meeting was next held in the theatre, where speeches in denunciation of the Jesuits were made. The crowd then rushed to the Archbishop's palace, which was sacked. The cry was then raised, "To the College." In two hours the College of San Salvador was entirely destroyed, excepting a portion of the front facade. Several of the Jesuit fathers were wounded; the others escaped with difficulty. The Minister of the Interior has since issued a proclamation announcing that the troubles are at an end, and that the Jesuits may return to their college without fear. The latter intend to rebuild the college, and to reopen their day-school at once. The cause of the outbreak appears to have been the transfer of the parish priest of the Church of St. Ignatius to the cathedral, and the erection of that church into a Jesuit mission. The Liberal papers of Buenos Ayres all protested against the introduction of the Jesuits, and the parishes also protested against the appointment of the Government. The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres published an explanatory pastoral, which only increased the excitement, and which seems to have been the immediate occasion of the outbreak. In this the petitioners are reminded that the change has been made with the consent of the civil authorities, and that the appointment of Father Jesuita is confirmed. The majority of the Liberal papers have condemned the riot as lawless.

BIBLE-TEACHING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 10.—Will THE TRIBUNE please state, What authority has a woman to teach the Bible? God says, "But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." In some of the churches of Chicago, the head class at Sunday-school is taught by a woman. Also, on week-days, there are Bible-classes taught by women in some of these churches and elsewhere. But it has been said in reply to inquiries made about this kind of Bible-teaching, that it is a good work, and that it would be wrong to hinder it. Now may I ask you, Which is right? What God says, or this good work that woman does. A READER.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Maxwell, of Cincinnati, visited Chicago last week.

The Rev. Dr. Rutledge, of Jacksonville, Ill., was in the city last Monday.

The Rev. J. C. Cooper, of Naperville, paid a flying visit to the city last week.

The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, Ill., has been in the city during the past week.

Prof. Francis L. Patton left for New York City last week accompanied by his family, where they remain some time.

Prof. W. M. Blackburn is enjoying his vacation at home, ready to preach on call. His address is Wright's Grove, Chicago.

Prof. L. J. Halsey, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, is just now confined to his house on account of slight illness.

The Rev. S. F. Dickinson, pastor of the Congregational Church at Ellis Island, received a donation of $30 from his congregation recently.

The Rev. J. J. Esher, Bishop of the Evangelical Association of North America, left his home in this city Wednesday for a trip to Europe.

The Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall was ordained Thursday evening, May 6. At the same time he was installed pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Rev. A. G. Eagleson has resigned the charge of the Third Presbyterian Church of Wheeling, W. Va., in order that he might accept a call to the church of Washington, O.

Bishop Foster, of Cincinnati, has been spending a few days in the city, in company with Bishop Harris. The Reverend Bishops were both present at the ministers' meeting last Monday morning.

The many friends and supporters of the Rev. John Go den will rejoice to know that there is a movement on foot, with strong hope of success, for the locating in this city of a central church to be under his charge.

The Rev. E. E. Baylies, formerly of Hyde Park, near Chicago, has received and accepted a unanimous and hearty call from the Baptist Church in Wheaton. He is already upon the ground, preparing for work.

Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is seriously ill at his home in Aberdeen, Miss. His physician is of opinion that if he survives he will not be able to render any service in the Church soon, if ever.

The Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., has returned from the East, and is hard at work again on a series of Sunday evening discourses on "The Great Question of Immortality," among which are the "Intermediate State," "Resurrection," "New Heavens and Earth," etc.

The Rev. P. D. Thompson, Rector of the Episcopal Church, Kent Island, Md., petitions the church to beware of a chap who hails from that place and calls himself the Rev. J. A. Thompson, and is out on a begging expedition, ostensibly for feeble churches, but really for his own use.

The Rev. James Goodman, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Hyde Park Church since the resignation of the Rev. E. E. Baylies, has now accepted the invitation of the church to become its pastor. Mr. Goodman was a graduate of the University here, and of the Theological Seminary in Rochester. His record in the ministry thus far is highly complimentary to him, both as a preacher and as a pastor.

ANOTHER SINNER.

From the following it would appear that still another has fallen from grace:

To the Reverend Churches throughout the land: We, the undersigned, of Ispoming, Mich., do fully sustain the following charges preferred against E. W. Wall, a preacher who purports to be a Baptist minister: We have no proof that he is an ordained minister of the Gospel. We know he never united with the Ispoming church, although he claims to have received a letter from us. He occupied our pulpit last summer; at the end of four months over-drew his last confidence in him, because his conduct was unbecoming for a Christian and we cut off his pay and all, do not hesitate to say that said F. W. Wall is intemperate, dishonest (without a cause, for we paid him well while he was here), untruthful, licentious, and a billiard-player. He has left unpaid bills both here and in Negaunee. At Marquette, under false pretenses, gathered up what money he could, and tried the same in Detroit. Finally settled down in Willink, Erie County, N. Y.; is now on the wing. Signed by Dea. J. C. Funston, Mrs. J. C. Funston, F. W. Wall is intemperate, dishonest (without a cause, for we paid him well while he was here), untruthful, licentious, and a billiard-player. He has left unpaid bills both here and in Negaunee. At Marquette, under false pretenses, gathered up what money he could, and tried the same in Detroit. Finally settled down in Willink, Erie County, N. Y.; is now on the wing. Signed by Dea. J. C. Funston, Mrs. J. C. Funston, Mrs. A. C. Amy, Mrs. A. L. Ward, Miss. A. E. Goeffy, Mrs. M. A. Mellis, Dea. T. A. Hendrys, Mrs. T. A. Hendrys.

BREVITIES.

A good man died in Georgia, and the order to which he belonged "resolved that the Lord, for some reason to the undersigned unknown, has removed Brother Jones," etc.

A La Crosse church has two women to pass the contribution-box, and it is a curious sight to see these women pass the boxes over their husbands' heads.

"Do you think that souls separated here are united hereafter?" asked a pale, emaciated pietist of a friend. "I hope not," was the chilling reply. "It cost me a pretty good figure to get a divorce, and when I invested that money I invested it for time and eternity, too."

A Brooklyn girl was heard to remark as she was leaving church last Sunday evening: "There's my foolish father has gone and given $50 to the heathen, and the new spring hats are out, and I shall have to buy a cheap one or put up with a straw."

A reverend gentleman, during a sojourn among the hills of New Hampshire, stopping at a cottage, inquired of the occupants if there was any Episcopalians in his neighborhood. "I don't exactly know," replied the dame, "but I believe John shot one in the garden last week, but he thought it was a chipmunk."

A novelty in advertising is the following from an English journal:

Iron Church wanted, immediately, second-hand, cheap, to hold about 250.—Apply Rector, Llanedy, Pontardulais, R. S. O.

The man with the iron jaw has been secured for clergyman, doubtless.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A story-telling clergyman of this city relates the following anecdote of one of our distinguished Brooklyn Baptist clergymen which the late Apostle Train would enjoy: A few weeks ago the Doctor was examining candidates for admission to the Church, and among them was a delicate, sweet-faced boy of some 10 years of age, whose eyes, as he answered, spoke, were bathed in tears. "And are you striving to love, serve, and follow the Lord Jesus?" asked the minister. "Yes, sir, but my sins are great," meekly returned the young applicant. "But Je-us will forgive them all. He can wash you clean," said the Doctor, encouragingly. "There it can't win," said the boy; "that's where I have struggled hard against. I am free from it now, but am afraid that God will never forgive me," and the little fellow sobbed aloud. "What is it, my boy? Let us know what it is. God will forgive anything, if you are truly penitent and lead a better life." "My master took my grievous sins away, He will forgive you. Now what is it?" "B—a—mo—o—king," sobbed the boy. Now, as the Doctor is an inveterate smoker, any rather burner of cigars, said the gentleman relating the story, he was considerably taken aback, especially as he noticed several of the congregation laughing. But, pushing on a grave look, he said to the sobbing applicant: "Tut, tut, yes, smoking is bad for boys, but God will forgive you, I trust."—*Brooklyn Union.*

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate their Seventeenth Anniversary this evening, by a series of eleven union meetings, to be addressed by the following speakers:

Farwell Hall—Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax, the Rev. H. W. Thomas, and the Rev. E. R. Davis.

Second Baptist Church—The Rev. S. W. Duffield, the Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., and Philip Meyers.

Third Presbyterian Church—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. W. D. Gulick, the Rev. D. J. Burrell, and W. B. Jacobs.

Union Congregational Church—The Rev. J. T. Chamberlain, the Rev. D. B. Cheney, the Rev. Arthur Swazey, and Dr. C. R. Blackall.

Eighth Presbyterian Church—The Rev. C. D. Helmer, the Rev. S. H. Axtell, the Rev. J. J. Irving, and H. S. Chiswell.

Chicago Avenue Church—The Rev. G. M. Hair, the Rev. Albert Bushnell, and J. Hickson.

Grace M. E. Church—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the Rev. J. H. Healy, and E. F. Cragin.

Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church—The Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Robert Weidensall, and S. S. Sparrow.

Second Presbyterian Church—The Rev. David Swing, the Rev. J. O. Peck, and S. S. Benton.

Michigan Avenue M. E. Church—The Rev. W. H. Ryan, the Rev. Mr. Frost, Miss F. E. Willard, and C. H. Horton.

University Place Baptist Church—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the Rev. J. Lewis, and J. Blair.

Nearly all the churches in the city will unite in these union exercises, and they cordially invite the public to attend. No tickets will be used, and the admission will be free to all. A historical sketch of the work of the Association will be distributed at each meeting, a special edition of 15,000 copies being printed, containing full reports of the work of the Association for the past year.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach at Amity Church, corner Warren avenue and Robey street, morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Evening: "What I Know about the Methodists."

—The Rev. Robert P. Allison will preach at the South Church, corner Locke and Bonaparte, morning and evening.

—The Rev. L. T. Bush will preach at the Twenty-fifth Street Church, near Wentworth avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. Malvern will preach at the Free Communion Church, corner Loomis and West Jackson streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach at the University Place Church, Douglas place, opposite Rhodes avenue, in the morning.

—The Rev. C. H. DeWolfe will preach at No. 922 North Halsted street, corner Bophis, in the morning.

—The Rev. R. S. Storrs will preach at the Fourth Church, corner Washington and Paulina streets, in the morning.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., will preach at the First Church, No. 46 Wabash, in the morning.

—Tacra will be services at the Indiana Avenue Chapel in the evening.

—The Rev. C. H. DeWolf will preach at the Centennial Church, No. 320 Ogden avenue, in the evening.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at Unity Church in the morning.

—The Rev. F. B. Forbush, of Cleveland, O., will preach at the Third Church, corner Monroe and Ladin, in the morning. Subject: "Evolution in Religion."

—The Rev. J. H. Pardee will preach at Masonic Hall in the morning.

—There will be union services at the Fourth Church, corner Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, in the morning. Addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Noyes of Cincinnati, Jones of Louisville, Thompson of Washington, Morrison of Meadville, Shiffer of St. Louis, and the pastor, the Rev. C. W. Wendte.

—There will be a Unitarian mass-meeting at Hooley's Theatre at 7:30 p. m. Addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Forbush of Cleveland, Jones of Jonesville, Hunting of Davenport, Robert Collyer, Brooks Herford, and C. W. Wendte. Singing by the Blaney Lodge Quartette.

—The Rev. Brooke Herford will preach at the Church of the Messiah, Twenty-third street, in the morning.

CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. D. G. Holmes will preach corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street morning and evening.

—The Rev. C. F. Mortimer will preach in the Central Church, corner Robey and Warren, in the afternoon, and at Campbell Hall, corner Van Buren and Campbell avenue, in the evening.

LUTHERAN.

The Rev. Edward Belfour will preach at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner North Dearborn and Erie, morning and evening.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be no service in Calvary Church—closed for repairs.

—The Rev. Francis Mansfield will preach at the Church of the Atonement, corner West Washington and Robey, morning and evening.

—There will be service morning and evening at the Church of Our Savior, corner Belden and Lincoln avenues.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach at All Saints' Church, corner Carpenter and Fourth, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Cushman will preach at St. Stephen's Church, Johnson street, between Taylor and Twelfth, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Luther Pardee will preach at the Church of the Ascension morning and evening.

—The Rev. George C. Street will preach at St. James' Church, corner of Cass and Huron streets, in the morning.

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach at the Trinity Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, in the evening. The Rev. R. A. Rogers, Secretary of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, will preach in the morning.

—The Rev. D. H. N. Powers will preach at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, in the morning. Subject: "Christian Unity."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will preach at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Dearborn, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Stocking will preach at the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams, morning and evening.

—The Rev. W. Herbert Smythe will preach at the Memorial Church, Indiana avenue, near Thirtieth street, morning and evening. Evening subject: "The Devout Statesman."

—There will be service at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul morning and evening.

—There will be no morning service at St. Peter's Free Chapel, 124 State street, between Madison and Monroe. Sunday-school and evening service as usual.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

The Rev. J. Bonard Smith, D. D., of Newark, and the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Paterson, N. J., will officiate in Immanuel Church, Centre street, in the evening.

—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins will preach at St. Paul's Church, corner Lake street and Michigan avenue, in the morning. The Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., at the evening.

METHODIST.

The Rev. H. I. Martin will preach at St. Paul's Church, corner Newbury avenue and Maxwell, morning and evening.

The Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach at the Ada Street Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D., will preach at the Centenary Church, Sedgwick, near Menomen, in the morning. Subject: "The Apostle Peter."

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach at the First Church, corner Clark and Washington, in the morning.

—The Rev. N. H. Axtell will preach at Park Avenue Church in the morning. Subject: "The Excellencies of the Roman Catholic Church."

—The Rev. S. D. Shepgard will preach at the Michigan Avenue Church, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the morning.

—The Rev. Dr. W. C. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, will preach at the Trinity Church, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, in the morning. The Rev. Dr. Tiffany in the evening. Subject: "The Pentecost."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. James Macdonald will preach at the Scotch Church, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets, morning and evening.

—The Rev. David J. Burrell will preach at the Westminster Church, corner of West Jackson and Peoria streets, in the morning. Subject: "A Sermon on the Practical Worth of His Professophy."

—The Rev. Samuel W. Duffield will preach at the Eighth Church, corner of Washington and Robey streets, in the morning. Subject: "The Beauty in Old Time."

—Prof. Moss, President of the University of Chicago, will preach at the Second Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street, in the evening.

—The Rev. Dr. W. W. McKay will preach at the Ellis Avenue Church, near Thirty-seventh street, morning and evening.

—The Rev. William Bower, of Ohio, will preach at the Sixth Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, in the morning.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. William Ashley Hamilton will preach at Plymouth Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, in the morning.

—The Rev. Alfred Bussnell will preach in the Leavitt Street Church, corner of Adams street, in the morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Healy will preach at the Tabernacle, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets, in the morning. Subject: "Hannah, or the Influence of Mothers."

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Sumner Ellis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner Washington and Sangamon, in the morning.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach at St. Paul's Church, Michigan avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, morning and evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There will be preaching at the Western Avenue Mission in the morning.

—Mrs. A. Colby will lecture before the First Society of Spiritualists, Grow's Opera-Hall, in the evening. Subject: "The Devil—Its Attributes; What and Where Is It."

—The Rev. Dr. Hibberd will preach at the hall corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue in the morning, and in the Temple, corner of Ogden avenue, in the afternoon.

—Elder Frank Burr will preach at the Green Street Tabernacle, between Madison and Monroe, morning and evening.

—Elder H. G. McCulloch will preach in Advent Hall, 218 West Madison street, morning and evening.

—There will be services at the Newsboys' Home this afternoon.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

May 16—Whit-Sunday.
May 17—Whit-Monday.
May 18—Whit-Tuesday.
May 19—Ember-Day.
May 21—Ember-Day.
May 22—Ember-Day.

CATHOLIC.

May 16—Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday.
May 17—Whit-Monday.
May 18—Whit-Tuesday.
May 19—Ember-Day: 1st the Octave; St. Prudentiana.
May 20—Of the Octave.
May 21—Ember-Day.
May 22—Ember-Day.

HUMOR.

Music by Handel—A street organ.

When a hog roots in a mole bank, its nose knows snows.

Why is a kettle, tied to a dog's tail, like death? Because it is bound to occur.

The saying "Excuse haste and a bad pen" has been attributed to a pig who ran away from home.

A female bill-poster is doing an extensive business in New York. The sex was always good at running up bills.

The man "whose departure left a blank in our house," did not die: he was a census-taker, and will return again.

One of the safest places during a blizzard or storm is a railroad train in motion, because it is furnished with a conductor.

Traveler (to landlord)—"Have me a room with a good fire in it for I am very wet, and send me a tankard of ale, for I'm very dry."

"Most too at the spelling match at Muscle hall," was an invitation written probably by one who stepped down and out on the first round.

A hotel landlord who is sadly troubled has placed in his washroom an inscription from Dante: "Who enters here, leave soap behind."

What is the difference between the Farmers' Bank and a German city? None; one is a loan Co. and the other Cologne, and they both charge per scent.

"Do you know who I am?" asked a policeman of a fellow whom he had seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir; but I fancy you are the malignant collarer."

"Kill 'im! kill 'im!" shouted a crowd in Virginia City, as they gathered around a hotel. "What for?" inquired a stranger. "He's got on alligator boots and a velvet coat. Mash 'im!"

To an ordinary Massachusetts man, his home is now as nothing unless he has hanging behind the stove "the rigmal flint-lock that grandfather fired the first shot o' the Revolution with."

By declining to eat things that you want because they are unhealthy, by going to bed early when you feel so sleepy, and by making your life wretched in a thousand ways, you have a chance of living to a ripe old age, if that is any satisfaction to you.

In Nevada, napkins are not used at table, but when they have eggs for dinner the mother remarks, "Now, Bill, you an' the rest just stick to yer sleeves and let the edge of the table-cloth alone, like yer belonged to decent society, or I'll bang the pelt off your backs."

The doctor set the bridge of his nose all right, sewed up the cut on his cheek, and ornamented his demoralized countenance with stripes of sticking-plaster an inch thick, and then he went home, saying: "That fellow is an infernal liar, but I'll never speak to him again upon that subject!"

Inspector (who notices a backwardness in history)—"Who signed Magna Charta?" (No answer.) Inspector (more urgently)—"Who signed Magna Charta?" (No answer.) Inspector (angrily)—"Who signed Magna Charta!!!" Scapegrace (thinking matters are beginning to look serious)—"Please, sir, 'twasn't me, sir!"

He left the spelling-bee at 10 o'clock and stopped in a saloon on his way home. Here he met several friends who "set 'em up" divers times, and he reached home about midnight with a confused brain and a very demoralized pair of legs. Then he swore that somebody had stolen the keyhole, but his wife, with a fearful scowl on her brow and a lamp in her hand, admitted him. "Drunk!" she exclaimed. "D-r-u-n-k (hic) drunk. That easynuff." "Brute!" "B-r-u-t (hic), you've had a harder one." "Idiot!" "Thars harder (hic), and I kin spellum. I-d-i-o-t. Idiot. Now give us a sixpence (hic)." She packed up a poker and gave him a "sunaer," and the spelling-bee adjourned sine die.

FREE-PRESSDOM.

It has got so that the Prussian can't speak of Bismarck as a "pald-headed horse-block" without being spoken to. Let 'em come to America. Here you can put your head through a hole in the fence, and abuse your neighbor all day long.

Sunday, as a citizen entered the Post-Office, hat rulned, coat wringing wet, and the water running down the back of his neck, he was met by another citizen, who pleasantly remarked: "Beautiful shower, isn't it?" "No, sir—not by a dum sight, sir—you're a liar, sir!" was the reply.

A Porter street boy came across something the other day which he thought would give his father a shock of surprise, and he stood before the old man and remarked: "Give me a place to rest my lever, and I will move the whole world." The father looked at him half a minute, and then replied: "I'll move you if you don't clean off that back yard this afternoon!"

When a Ninth avenue boy pitches into a Lakeside street boy and gets a bloody nose, he goes home fully prepared for what he knows will follow. "Fighting again, eh?" inquires the Detroit father. "Well, I'll see you in the woodshed after dinner." "Father," replies the boy, tears in his eyes, "it was that Johnson boy. He came along and called me the son of a cross-eyed sheep-thief, and, father, I couldn't stand by and hear you spoken of in that manner!" The father feels in his vest pocket for a nickel, and nothing further is said about there being bad blood between the families.

ROMANCE OF THE RING.

Material from Which Charles Reade or Wilkie Collins May Make His Next Novel.

Or an American Playwright Construct a Sensation Drama Which Shall Be Racy of the Soil.

Why a Special Treasury Agent, Known in Chicago, Resigned a Couple of Months Ago.

The Story of "John Andross" Outdone by a More Thrilling One Told by a Tribune Representative.

"John Andross" was a fiction evolved from the history of the Philadelphia Whisky Ring. The story now to be told of the Whisky Ring, whose fraudulent career has reached its catastrophe, will contain only so much fiction as is demanded by the pledge of confidence and required by the canons of art. When the painter transfers the landscape to his canvas he follows the outlines, if possible, with rigid candor. The precise relation of stream, and cliff, and field, he must faithfully copy; the lights on the height, the shadows of the trees in the valley, the intaglio of the cliff upon the water, the blending grays of the sky and the depth of azure which shall shine at the zenith,—these he must regulate and manage as best he may to conceal faults in the contour, to harmonize discrepancies, and to hide truths which are not pleasing, or which may spoil the general effect. It has been well said that we like best those actual landscapes which remind us most of pictures we have seen. Indeed, many a new famous piece of nature has been rendered so less by its own beauty than by the fact that an adroit hand had made it beautiful by the resources of art. So, what is true, what is mere atmosphere, in this story, only a very few persons can tell—and they will not.

It was only a few years ago—so few that one shudders at their nearness—that a young man returned to his New England home with a diploma from a comparatively obscure collegiate institution of Ohio, which has more than her share of a certain class of colleges. He had been sent West, notwithstanding that Yale and Harvard were almost at the door, partly because he had relatives in the Ohio town, partly because his father's means were failing, and partly because it seemed necessary to nip in the bud a courtship exceedingly abhorred by both families interested. This abhorrence was purely one of prejudice on both sides. Political differences, born of intimate Southern connections on the part of the Franklins, was perfectly natural between them and old John Howard, who was a rampant Abolitionist when to bear that hallowed name was to accept reproach. Business competition, too,—both owned large establishments in a manufacturing town of Massachusetts,—had contributed its element of mutual dislike, and, worse than all, the Howards were rather fond of believing that their blood flowed in an uninterrupted channel near to the very throne of Queen Elizabeth, and contained blue globules. The Franklins may have been related to another monarch,—a greater than the Tudor,—the conqueror to whose triumphs the telegraph poles are the most familiar monuments; but old Franklin was not much given to waiting himself on the back on account of a grandfather whom the world were eating, and if rather liked to think himself no better and no worse than his own deeds made him. When, however, Robert Franklin exhibited an unmistakable predilection for Mary Howard, the families were perfectly agreed, for the first time in their acquaintance, that the possible results should be anticipated and prevented. Neither of the young people was likely to exhibit with good grace to any course which resembled discipline. The locksmith whom love laughs at out of the fable as well as in it, was not employed. Bars, bolts, and spies were not required: Robert was sent to college in Ohio, and Mary, it was fair to presume, would easily find new attractions for her lively fancy. She was sent to Boston.

What did she do there? The fascination was "society," to adorn which she was able with little effort. The society she chose was Robert Franklin's; she kept a journal, solely in the hope that, some time, his eye might read her heart there; she wrote him letters, and, when not writing for him or to him, she was reading—him. She read books, principally to see if he would like them, and if they were hearty and wholesome, albeit statistical or historical, she sent them to him, if her own verdict were favorable. Poetry she devoured with the appetite of a literary sybarite, and when the volumes of

"The only soothsayers left to God,"

as Mrs. Browning calls them, reached Robert Franklin, certain delicate pencil strokes on the margin told what Mary deemed the best. She was a piece of Nature's finest art. She was that strange combination of weakness and strength which makes a delightful woman; the woman that is strong in her weakest attributes, and so weak in her strongest that a brave man would find the ecstasy of his happiness in cherishing and protecting her. To suspect that Bob Franklin believed her effeminate, or held her to be more than womanly, would be equally sure to awaken doubt in her mind of his love or his judgment, and a young woman at her age time of life is likely to consider the man she loves as infallible in the one as he is utter in the other. Mary idealized Bob, and it was well for Bob that she did.

Thank heaven, that so many women have the sweet faculty of idealizing so many Bobs!

Franklin, to be just, was rather above than below the average. Perhaps, take him all in all, he was just average, provided one rejects the doctrine of total, and substitutes for it that of partial, depravity.

"What do you think of the apology of Socrates, now that you have read it?" inquired a tutor of him on the campus.

"I think, sir," answered Bob, with no qualm of diffidence, "that his judges and he were pretty well matched. He as much as told them that they were knaves and idiots, and his defense against the charge of teaching false doctrine to the Athenian youth was nothing but a most outrageous and illogical glorification of his own wisdom and virtues. There is nothing equal to it for braggadocio or insolence in all history or literature. Those men were tired of hearing Aristides call himself the Just. Instead of ostracising, they merely told him to ——"

"To what, Robert?"

Bob laughed heartily.

"To name his own poison. Take something, Professor?"

A moment later he knocked down and sorely maltreated a young man who, in aggravation of what Bob condemned as the deplorable fault of carrying a cane, had struck a servant over the head with it for the fearful offense of hallooing at him from the gate to the turnpike. Bob smoked, drank when opportunity offered, played an aspiring game of chess, punned on his Latin, neglected his Greek was clever in mathematics, and, if he had a preference, it was for chemistry. He was much devoted to the retort—his soiled coat-sleeves and saucy lips alike proclaimed the double truth. But he lacked industry, and was more curious than persistent.

When he went home with his diploma, he threw it, white ribbon, seal, and all, into a trough of the hoss-case, and betook himself to his father's counting-room, where he soon showed aptitude for making larger margins—on paper. He awoke to a new life—his latent energy roused itself to enlarge his father's business and increase the profits which were to be his own. As he became engrossed with ledgers and drummers, the fervor of his affection for Mary Howard waned; his letters lost something of their affectiveness, and those written at that period, if published, would not be called sentimental. He acted as foreman, proprietor, drummer, or porter, as the week or the hour required, and his father looked forward with assurance and pardonable pride to Robert's building up a trade which would overshadow all New England, and turn struggling competition into successful monopoly.

It was notorious how little Robert cared how he injured the business of the Howards by undersselling and solicitation. He continued to trench upon it until his operations threatened to mine the very foundations of the old and respectable house, and when Mary, who had quietly suffered the agony which his indifference and heedless haste imposed, protested that her father was profoundly alarmed about his financial standing, she discovered that Bob's thrift had so far outrun his love and left the latter so far in the rear that it seemed impossible it should ever catch up.

Howard failed after the tide of the war had ebbed, and the rattling windows of his ale storing factories added another wreck to the long row of beached New England fortunes.

Bob, with a choking lump in his throat, sought Mary in her distress, and implored her, with an embarrassing falsture of shame and tenderness, to marry him. Her sorrow for her father, who was half crazed at his calamity, and her conviction that the Franklins were in a degree responsible for it, proved a barrier which no appeal of Bob's could pierce.

"Do you not know," said she "that if I were spiritless enough to become your wife for the sake of being supported by you, my father would prefer to starve rather than share my degradation? He is near enough to his grave now. God forgive you, Bob, if you hastened his approach it."

Franklin covered his face with his hands, and the heat in his eyes blinded him like the dust of a sirocco. He was at that supreme moment helpless and dazed by the upset fury of a storm, of whose approach he should have been perfectly conscious. In his vainglory, he had thought that if John Howard did go down, his prostration would be the bridge over which Mary would pass to his protection, and she would, of course, bring her father with her,—for Bob had reason to fear that the proud old man would never come any other way. He had not, indeed, conspired for Howard's overthrow; he had not calmly planned the general theft of his Western line, nor was he capable of the malice which such a design would require. He had simply driven, and coaxed, and urged, and wheedled his own and his father's interests in every direction, heedless of the men or the obstacles in the way, and suddenly discovered the silence and ruins of the Howard factory as deserts in its course. Worse than all, the death of John Howard would probably end the tragedy, and what hope remained of Mary?

He found courage to plead for her father. He begged her to make the rest of his life comfortable—that he would yield to her wishes, for the sake of giving her a home.

"And if he were to yield," said May, "for any such reason, and accept disgrace in your house that its roof might shelter me, I would deny him and refuse you! I would have married you, Bob,"—and her voice broke and the frozen stream of tears burst their bounds and poured down her cheeks.—"I would have married you when my father in his prosperous pride would have forbid me. Now,"—and she made a pretense of wiping every trace of tears away,—"I will not though he should command!"

Bob begged that he might buy, at his own terms, the house in which they were living, and all its contents, and give Mary a lease of it at a rate which would enable her father to relet it and live in a suitable house on the proceeds. She shook her head.

The front door opened. Howard tottered into the room, and gasped a blasphemy at the sight of Bob.

He bowed low to the old man, and wished in his soul that Howard would strike him senseless.

Howard, trembling with impotent rage, sank upon a sofa in the arms of his daughter.

Mary gave Bob an unequivocal signal; he saluted her with an abrupt extension of his head, which was not taken, and left the house, like a condemned murderer, anxious to die, but not yet sentenced to be hung.

Everything passed to strangers. Mary, by the assistance of a New England Congressman whose station has been so near the Presidency that it is thought he will step in it,—obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department, and a republican government permitted her to earn a man's work for half a man's pay. Her father and she occupied dingy lodgings in a red brick boarding-house street, and one night John Howard died, after a few hours sickness, of diphtheria. Mary had his remains taken to their old home and buried in the grave of her mother. Desolate, but intrepid, she returned to her desk in the department, and counted the old greenbacks before Secretary Chase, whose woman associates became gradually attached to her quiet and kind dignity, and she was genuine but reserved in her friendships with them.

The Franklins, father and son, were growing richer. They had agencies in New York, St. Louis, Montreal, and Chicago. The period of the Credit Mobilier, and young man Franklin died the death of the seers and just a month before a long lock-out occurred, which ended in 1870 with the incendiary burning of the factories. Bob was hurt by a falling engine-shaft, and, during the fever which followed the injury, his affairs were wound up by the Register in Bankruptcy. A poor fellow had reached the dizzy height of success only to tumble to the depts of failure, and wake up, alone in the world, with only money enough to compel him to seek speedily some discreet investment. He tried half a-dozen things,—life-insurance, teaching, and manufacturing of drugs, among them,—but he had neither energy, patience nor sufficient knowledge to justify his retention. His money had been put into the drug concern, and he was unable to get it all out, little as the amount was—a couple of thousand dollars.

He returned to his relatives in Ohio, and, after a time, aided by letters from a well-known Ohio politician, obtained the position of Gauger in St. Louis. He was handsome, of pleasing address, and manly bearing; his education shone through his incongruous surroundings, and it was inevitable that he should not remain long in his depressed condition. The department was satisfied, and anxious to promote him, supposing that a stranger in St. Louis would be less tempted to dishonesty or negligence, and would not be so liable to fall into collusion with the distillers and rectifiers. One day in 1874, a portly man, whose Christian name suggested his German nationality, had a long conversation with Franklin, during which the face and manner of the latter underwent a strange transition. Astonishment, anger, disgust; then forbearance; finally, attention.

One day, later in the same year, a package of mutilated currency was laid on Mary Franklin's desk to be counted. A piece of writing, which had evidently slipped from between two of the fractional parcels, attracted her notice, and she picked it up, involuntarily. There was no faintness in it, no pallor on her cheek, no rush of blood to her head and torturing memories to her heart. But there was a prudent glance to see if she were watched,—and the scrap was slipped into her pocket. She saw the name of Robert Franklin on it.

Under the flicker of her kerosene lamp that night, she studied over it long and anxiously. It was not Robert's writing. The scrap had attached itself to the band around a large package of currency from a St. Louis bank, whose wrapper had been profusely sealed with mucilage. It was a fragment of a torn letter, and the person who thought he was destroying it had unconsciously folded it over and over, pressed it tightly, and dropped it on the cashier's ledge, where it had apparently adhered to the moistened wrapper.

A half-rate message went over the wires that night. This was its literal tenor:

Robert Franklin—Resign immediately.
(Signed) M. H.

This reply reached her after many dreadful hours:

"I cannot, if it is possible to avoid doing so. For God's sake, tell me if there is any real danger. Will you not write everything immediately? R. F.

"To what, Robert?"

Mary was absent from her desk the next day, and her near neighbors did not wonder, they said, that she was sick, for she had not looked able to exist for the three or four days.

Another half-rate message reached Robert,—"That man has heard of a death." But when he gave in his reply, his hand trembling so violently that the blank flattered in the socket, the same person, glancing at it remarked, *sotto voce*, "and I guess he has fallen heir to a fortune."

The reply was:

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

The Most Spicy Book of the Day.

Inside Views of the Army—Early Troubles, Dissensions, and Misunderstandings.

Sherman's Opinion of Hooker, Logan, Blair, and Others.

The Death of Gens. Leonidas Polk and J. B. McPherson.

Did Grant or Sherman Plan the March to the Sea?—Sherman Claims the Entire Credit.

The Romance of "Marching Through Georgia."

Quarrel with Secretary Stanton—How the Great General Publicly Resented the Insult of the Great Secretary.

The Assassination of Lincoln—How the Confederate Officers Received the News.

New York Herald

MEMOIRS OF GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. By Himself. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1875.

Our first article on this noted work concluded with the first volume. The second volume embraces the narrative of his career from the appointment of Grant to command the armies until the close of the war. The second volume embraces many points that have heretofore been in controversy, and the truth of which will be largely determined by the evidence of the great soldier. This more especially as to the march to the sea and the final campaign which led to the surrender of Johnston's army.

SHERMAN IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

On the 18th of March, 1864, Gen. Sherman, then in the 44th year of his age, relieved Gen. Grant in the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and from that time forward he became, next to Gen. Grant, the conspicuous figure of the War. The Generals who served under him were Schofield, Thomas, McPherson, and Steele. Gen. Grant had just been nominated to the chief command of all the armies of the Union, and was on his way to Richmond to accept the duties of his supreme station. Gen. Sherman traveled with him as far as Cincinnati for the purpose of discussing privately many little details incident to his new rank and the great duties that devolved upon him. There is a singular story of Gen. Grant that, when taking command of the army, he was anxious to draw again into its service those officers of note and influence who had for various reasons "drifted into inactivity and discontent," among them Gens. Buell, McClellan, Burnside, McCook, and Fremont. Gen. Grant, Sherman informs us, "thought it wise and prudent to give all these officers appropriate commands that would enable them to regain the influence they had lost," and he instructed Sherman to specially look out for Buell, McCook, and Crittenden. As it was manifest that we were to have some hard fighting, he was anxious to bring into harmony every man and every officer of skill in the profession of arms. This purpose was only partly realized, and Sherman informs us Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, "was notoriously vindictive in his prejudices," and would not consent to the employment of these high officers. We mention this fact as one not generally known in the history of the War, and reflecting credit upon the disarmament and the generosity of Grant, who believed that to suppress the Rebellion it was necessary to use every agency that could be obtained.

There is a fine, patriotic story of the Hon. James Guthrie, formerly Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, and the President of the Kentucky Railroad, which does honor upon him as a resident of a Southern State. Mr. Guthrie compliments that Gen. Sherman had detained his locomotives and cars. "I wrote to him," says Sherman, "frankly telling him exactly how we were placed, appealed to his patriotism to stand by us. . . . I advised him in like manner to hold on to all trains coming into Jeffersonville, Ind." Mr. Guthrie gladly assented to this arrangement, and to his patriotic co-operation the General attributes the perfect success of the future campaigns. "I have always," he says, "felt grateful to Guthrie, who had been enough and patriotism enough to subordinate the interests of his railroad company to the cause of his country."

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Shortly after Sherman's taking command, Gen. Forrest made that famous raid which resulted in the capture of Fort Pillow. The question as to whether the troops of Forrest massacred the no-preparation at Fort Pillow has always been one of the problems of the War. In alluding to it, Gen. Sherman informs us that he had intended the action of Fort Pillow, and had so ordered it; as that Gen. Hurlbut had retained a small garrison "to encourage the enlistment of the black as soldiers, which was a favorite political pelt at that time." Consequently, the exposure of small garrison in an unsupported, outlying fort and the massacre that followed, are not to be blined upon Gen. Sherman. As to the massacre, to General now says that no doubt the troops of Forrest "acted like a set of barbarians, shooting down the helpless negro garrison after the fort was in their possession." He gives Forre the credit of stopping the firing as soon as he could, and bears testimony to the fact that, when Forrest took Federal soldiers prisoners, he was really very kind to them. But "he had a brigade out of fellows under him," and at that time there is no doubt the feeling of the Southern people was fearfully savage on this very point our making soldiers out of their late slaves, and Forrest may have shared this feeling.

PREPARING FOR ATLANTA.

The greater events were impending. Gen. Sherman's three officers—Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield—were men of education and experience, "who possessed special qualities of mind and character which," he says, "fitted them in the highest degree for the work then in contemplation." The number of troops under his command amounted in all to about 350,000 men, of whi he regarded more than 180,000 as fit for duty. Gen. Sherman's first plan was to take 70,000 men as a compact army for active operations, leaving 30,000 for garrison and to guard the lines of supplies. He organized three armies—the Cumberland, Tennessee, and the Ohio—and to make the movements as swift and mobile as possible, he allowed only one wagon and one ambulance to a regiment, and compelled each officer and soldier to carry food and clothing enough for five days on his person. The army of the Cumberland was intrusted to the command of Gen. Thomas, the Tennessee to that of Gen. Mcarson, and the Ohio to that of Gen. Schofield. It was difficult to enforce the regulation in reference to the paucity of baggage, and dear oldest. Thomas could not make up his mind to leave the ground his officers and soldiers were greatly attention to the orders on the subject, rather jestingly than seriously. "Thomas," he says, "would break out against his loss for having such luxuries, but, needless to himself and being good natured and always set, he never enforced my orders personally. In addition to his regular wagon train, he had a large wagon which could be converted into an uncontrollable office, and this we used to call 'Thomas' Ohio.'" Sometimes the General would find Quartermasters had hidden away tents and mess chests of the most comfortable description, unless he always broke up. The result of all orts was that he doubts if any army ever started in to fight with fewer impedimenta.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

"Both 100,000 men ready in hand, Sherman made ready to move against Joseph E. Johnston, who commanded the forces of the South. Upon assuming command of the army of the United States Gen. Grant issued orders assigning Sherman his part in the campaign, which was to move toward a common centre. In reading this letter of Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman, written April 4, 1864, we find the purpose of Grant was to fight only the Southern armies. Banks was in Louisiana, about to move upon his unhappy and disastrous Red-River expedition. Sigel was in West Virginia, protecting the railroads. Grant did not anticipate much from Sigel, but, as a politician, also made trouble because of a supposed to whether he did or did not rank Schofield. Sherman settled this controversy, conceding Schofield's claim, but at the same time telling Gen. Palmer that the loss of time occasioned by his folly "was equal to the loss of 5,000 men." Palmer insisted upon resigning. Although Sherman urged him strongly as a friend not to do so, "least his motive might be misconstrued and because it might damage his future career in civil life," he did resign and went to Illinois.

THE DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

The officer whose command gave rise to so much bitterness of feeling was the brilliant young McPherson, whose death came upon the country so grievously at the outset of this campaign. Hood had been appointed to command the Army of the South in place of Joe Johnston, because of his being a "better fighter." McPherson and Hood had been in the same class at West Point, and when it was learned that Hood had been given the command of the opposing army it was feared that he ought to be unusually cautious, and prepared at all times for sallies and hard fighting, for Hood, though not deemed "much of a scholar, or of great mental capacity, was undoubtedly a brave, determined, and rash man. It was during the progress of a sally suddenly made by Hood for the purpose of turning Sherman's rear that the noble young McPherson lost his life. It was in the morning, about 11 o'clock. McPherson had called on Sherman to talk about the prospects for the day. They walked to a road, a short distance, and sat down at the foot of a tree to study a map. There was an occasional musketry firing and artillery, but suddenly in one part of the line an occasional shot began to be heard. Sherman asked McPherson what it meant. "We took my pocket compass," says Sherman, "which I always carried with me, and by noting the direction of the sound we became satisfied that the firing was too far to our left rear to be explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, [illegible] and his orderlies. McPherson was then in his prime, about 35 years old, over 6 feet high, and a very handsome man in every way, universally liked, and had many noble qualities. He had on his boots outside his pantaloons, gauntlets on his hands, had on his Major General's uniform, and wore a sword-belt but no sword. He took a pair of field-glasses, but left his sword, which I now possess, into a pocket-book, put it in his breast pocket and jumped on his horse, saying he would hurry down his line and send me back word 'what this sound meant.'" In a few minutes Sherman, who in the meantime had gone back to the house, alarmed by the incessant of the mysterious firing, met one of McPherson's staff, his former classmate Audenried, who reported that the General was either killed or a prisoner. McPherson had ridden ahead, giving an order to some troops to hurry forward, and disappeared in the woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security. The sound of musketry was there heard, and McPherson's horse came back bleeding, wounded, and riderless. An hour afterwards the body of McPherson was found. A bullet had entered his body near the heart, and McPherson must have died in a few seconds after being hit.

THE FALL OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta fell, as all men will remember who recall the anxiety that pervaded the country during that trying time in 1864. McClellan had been nominated for the Presidency against Lincoln, and the summer had almost passed before the anticipated successes of Grant had been realized. The Confederate armies were making a gallant resistance in Virginia and the West. Grant was steadily "pegging away" through the Wilderness, and Sherman was slowly forcing his army into the mountains of Georgia. The country had almost despaired of a victory, when suddenly the Confederate troops abandoned Atlanta, which town was occupied by Gen. Slocum. When steady, serious old Thomas heard the news he snapped his fingers, whistled, and danced a double shuffle as his name spread through the army, the shouts that arose from the army," says Sherman, "the wild halloos and glorious laughter, were to us a full recompense for the labor and toil and hardships through which we had passed in the previous three months." Letters of congratulation were sent by Lincoln and Grant, and a salute of shotted guns was fired from the batteries around Richmond. Sherman became the most popular soldier of the War. His campaign defeated McClellan and decided the re-election of President Lincoln. Sherman took possession of Atlanta and carried out a severe measure for which he was criticised at the time. The inhabitants of the town were to leave. Gen. Hood, who commanded the Confederates, answered that the measure "transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts that ever before were brought to my attention in the dark history of war." The correspondence was angry and eloquent. Sherman arraigned Hood and the whole South in fervent and not always wise rhetoric. Hood argued that the course of Gen. Bazler in New Orleans was even more humane and considerate than that of Sherman, and "better a thousand deaths than to live under Sherman and his negro allies." But Sherman was inexorable in his resolution. "If," he said to Halleck at the time, "the people raise a howl against my barbarity and cruelty, I will answer that war is war and not popularity seeking. If they want peace, they and their relatives must stop the war." But if Sherman's course was severe it was justified by the orders from Washington. Halleck's letter to Sherman, commenting upon the controversy with Hood, shows the angry feeling which animated even calm officers of the regular army. "I would," says Halleck, "destroy every mill and factory within reach which I did not want for my own use. This the Rebels have done, not only in Maryland and Pennsylvania, but also in Virginia and other Rebel States, when compelled to fall back before our arms. In many sections of the country they have not left a mill of grain or corn for their own suffering families, lest we might use them to supply our armies. We must do the same."

WHO PLANNED THE MARCH TO THE SEA?

The general opinion has been that, while Gen. Sherman commanded the army which marched from Atlanta to the sea, and from thence to Richmond, the conception of the plan belongs to Gen. Grant. It is well that this question should be decided. In many respects the march to the sea stands out from the Rebellion as the most brilliant achievement of the War. On the 12th of September, 1864, Gen. Grant wrote to Sherman that he did not know what to do with Sherman's army, and was disturbed by the difficulties of supplying it, and intimated that it might be well to threaten Macon and Augusta. To this letter Gen. Sherman replied, saying: he would not hesitate to cross the State of Georgia with 60,000 men, hauling some stores and depending on the country for the balance; that, "where a million of people find subsistence my army won't starve." He did not believe in penetrating Georgia without an objective beyond. "It would be productive of much good. I can start east, and make a circuit south and back, doing vast damage to the State, but resulting in no permanent good, and by threatening to do so I hold a rod over the Georgians, who are not over loyal to the South." He concludes by advising that Grant's and Canby's armies should be reinforced, and that he should keep Hood employed, and put his own army in fine order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston. "The possession of the Savannah River is more fatal to the possibility of Southern independence. He may stand the fall of Richmond, but not the fall of Georgia." "If you can whip Lee and I can march to the Atlantic, I think Uncle Abe will give us twenty days' absence to see the young folks." This is the first indication in this correspondence of what afterward became the famous march to the sea.

GRANT HESITATES OVER THE MARCH.

To this letter Grant answered, Sept. 6: "It would be better to drive Forrest out of Tennessee, as a first step to do anything else you may feel your force sufficient for." But Sherman would not abandon his sea dream. On the 9th of October he telegraphed to Thomas: "I want to destroy all roads below Chattanooga, including Atlanta, and to make for the seacoast;" and again, to Grant, "I can make this march, and can make Georgia howl." Gen. J. H. Wilson was sent down to command the cavalry, Grant's idea evidently being that Wilson at the head of the cavalry force might do in Georgia what Sheridan had done in Virginia; "and Grant," says Sherman, "advised that Wilson should be sent South to accomplish all that I had proposed to do with the main army; but I had not so much faith in cavalry as he had, and preferred the first." Grant again urged Sherman to destroy Hood's army before thinking of his march across to the sea, and the next day Sherman answered him that Thomas was strong enough to handle Hood, and that "the best results would follow the contemplated movement through Georgia." Evidently this dispatch decided Gen. Grant's mind, for the 2d of November he telegraphed: "I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood without giving up all we have gained in territory. . . . say that you can go [illegible]." "Right," says Gen. Sherman, "was the first time that Gen. Grant assented to the march to the sea, and, although many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, and that I simply executed his plans, Gen. Grant has never, in my opinion, thought so or said so." "I have often been asked by well-meaning friends when the thought of that march first entered my mind. I knew that an army which had penetrated Georgia as far as Atlanta could not turn back—it must go ahead; but when, how, and where depended on many considerations. As soon as Hood crossed from Lovejoy's to Palmetto, I saw the move in my mind's eye, and, after Jefferson Davis' speech at Palmetto, on Sept. 26, I was more positive in my conviction, but was in doubt as to the time and manner." We think there can be no doubt of the fact that the march to the sea was thoroughly the conception of Sherman, and that he believed the success of the march would result in the fall of Richmond. On the 7th of November, five days after this dispatch, giving formal assent, Gen. Grant telegraphed approving the plans and saying: "I think everything here is favorable now. Great good fortune attend you. I believe you will be eminently successful, and at most can only make a march less fruitful than hoped for."

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 10th of November, 1864, Sherman set out upon his march. His army was divided into a right and left wing under the command of Gens. Howard and Slocum, and was composed of about 60,000 men. Most extraordinary efforts had been made to purge it from non-combatants and sick men, and every soldier in the ranks was "well equipped and provided as well as human foresight could with all the essentials of life, strength, and vigorous action." Provisions enough for twenty days and forage for five were taken. Sherman's description of the morning when the march began is vivid and picturesque: "We stood upon the very ground whereon was fought the bloody battle of July 22, and could see the course of wood where McPherson fell. Behind us lay Atlanta smoldering and in ruins, the black smoke rising high in air and hanging like a pall over the ruined city." "Right before us the Fourteenth Corps, marching steadily and rapidly with a cheery and swinging pace, made light of the many hundred miles that lay between us and Richmond. Some band struck up the anthem of John Brown. The men caught up the strain, and never before or since have I heard the chorus done with more spirit or better harmony of time and place. Then we turned our horses' heads to the east. Atlanta was soon lost behind the screen of trees, and became a thing of the past. Before us lay a distance of many a thousand of desperate battle, or hope and fear, which now seems like the memory of a dream, and I have never seen the place since. The day was extremely beautiful; clear sunlight, with bracing air, and an unusual feeling of inspiration seemed to pervade all minds—the feeling of something to come, vague and undefined, still full of reverence and interest. Even the common soldiers caught the inspiration, and many a group called out to me as I worked my way past them, 'Uncle Billy, I guess Grant is waiting for us in Richmond.' Indeed the general sentiment was that we were marching for Richmond, where we should end the War." I had no purpose to march direct for Richmond, but Augusta, and Charlottesville, but always did design to reach the seacoast at Savannah or Port Royal, and even kept in mind the alternative of Pensacola."

THE ROMANCE OF THE MARCH.

Gen. Sherman's style becomes picturesque and vivid in treating of this march to the sea. As Covington the negroes were simply frantic with joy, and clustered about his horse, shouting and praying in their quaint style, which had a peculiar eloquence "that will move a stone," and "I can now see a poor girl in the very ecstasy of the Methodist shout, hugging the tattered banner of one of the regiments and jumping up to the feet of Jesus." Then there came an old, gray-haired negro: "About as fine a head as I ever saw. I asked him if he understood about the war and its progress. He said that he did; that he had been looking for the angel of the Lord ever since he was knee-high, and, though we professed to be fighting for the Union, he supposed that slavery was the real cause, and our success would be his freedom. I asked him if all the negro slaves comprehended this fact, and he said they surely did." It was a hard time with the plantation of Howell Cobb, the famous rebel General, when Sherman reached it. He gave orders to Gen. Davis to spare nothing, and that night the plantation was destroyed. "Sitting in front of the fire that evening," says the General, "I became conscious that a negro with a tallow candle in his hand was scanning my face closely. I inquired, 'What do you want, old man?' He answered, 'Day say you is Mass Sherman.' I answered that such was the case, and inquired what he wanted. He only wanted to look at me and kept muttering 'dis nigger can't sleep de night.'" There were spoils from the Southerners to rouse and excite their native soil, but Sherman kept marching steadily on. "When the soldiers took Milledgeville they organized a Legislature of their own and had merry pranks. Beauregard called on the Georgians to rise for the defense of their soil, as he was hastening to join them. Senator Hill telegraphed from Richmond that every citizen with his gun and every negro with his spade could do the work of the soldier, and members of Congress telegraphed to assail the invader in front, flank, and rear by night and by day and let him have no rest. At one point there were torpedoes on the road, and a laudsome young officer's foot was blown to pieces. Sherman turned his prisoners into an advance guard, and made them march at the head of his column and remove the torpedoes. Finally, on the 13th day of December, about a month after the departure from Atlanta, Sherman's troops captured Fort McAllister, and his army was on the seacoast under the protection of the guns of the Federal army, and with abundant supplies."

THE CAPTURE OF SAVANNAH.

We learn from the memoirs of Gen. Sherman that the capture of Savannah was also his own act, against the wishes of Gen. Grant. As soon as Sherman arrived at Savannah Grant wrote to him to fortify himself on the seacoast, leave behind artillery and cavalry, and to bring the balance of his command to Richmond. Sherman replied that he would prefer to take Savannah, thence to march toward Columbia and Raleigh. Thomas had not attacked Hood as was expected, and Grant, impatient for the contest, had thought of going to Nashville in person, but contented himself with sending out Logan to relieve Thomas. In obedience to Sherman's urging, Grant changed his mind about embarking his troops, and the result was the capture of Savannah on Dec. 22, 1864, and an order from Grant to carry out his own ideas and to march with his entire army by land.

SHERMAN AND STANTON.

The difficulty between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Stanton was one of the painful events of the War and to be attributed solely, we think, to the peculiar temperament of the two men. Stanton paid Sherman a visit on the 11th of January and ordered all the cotton to be sent North. By the orders of Stanton all the marks were obliterated from this cotton, which Sherman "thought strangely of at the time, and even more so now." "For I am assured," he says, "that claims, real and fictitious, have been proved up against this identical cotton of three times the quantity actually captured, and that reclamations have been allowed for more than the actual quantity captured—namely, 31,000 bales." Stanton remained with Sherman for some days, "seemingly very curious about matters and things in general." He did not think that some of Sherman's General's had shown kindness to the negro, and he commended Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. Sherman defended his Generals, claiming that they felt a sympathy for the negroes, but "of a different sort from that of Mr. Stanton, which was not the power of humanity but of politics." There was a conference between Secretary Stanton and a delegation of negroes, and among the questions addressed to them was this: "State what is the feeling of the colored people toward you." Sherman, said "how far do they regard his sentiments and actions as friendly to their interests or otherwise." The answer was that they had the utmost confidence in Sherman "as a man in the providence of God set apart specially to accomplish this work." This was certainly a singular interview; and Sherman, commenting upon it, says with naive and, we think, pardonable vanity: "It certainly was a strange fact that the great Secretary of War should have catechized negroes concerning the character of a General who had commanded 100,000 men in battle, had captured cities, conducted 65,000 men successfully across 4,000 miles of hostile territory, and had just brought tens of thousands of freedmen to a place of security. But because he had not loaded down his army by other hundreds of thousands of freedmen negroes it was construed by others as hostile to the black race." "My aim," says Gen. Sherman, "was to whip the rebels and humble their pride and follow them to their inmost recesses to make them fear and dread us. Stanton was not in good health, although he appeared robust and strong, he contained a good deal of internal pains, which threatened his life and which would compel him soon to quit public office." He said that the price of everything had so risen, in comparison with the depreciated money, that there was danger of national bankruptcy, and he appealed to me as a soldier and a patriot to hurry up matters so as to bring the War to a close."

SHERMAN AND LINCOLN.

Then came the march through the Carolinas from Charleston steadily north, and the burning of Columbia, which Gen. Sherman believes to have been an accident arising from the criminal folly of the Confederates in setting fire to them [illegible]. When the army [illegible] Lincoln. The President remembered him perfectly, and they engaged in the most interesting conversation. Having made a good long social visit, they took their leave and went to Gen. Grant's quarters, where Mrs. Grant had provided tea. "While at the table," says Sherman, "Mrs. Grant inquired if we had seen Mrs. Lincoln." "No," said the General, "I did not ask for her, and I added that I did not even know that she was on board. Mrs. Grant then exclaimed, "Well, you are a pretty pair," and added that our negligence was unpardonable, when the General said we would call again the next day and make amends for the unintended slight. The next day they called, and Mrs. Lincoln, who was not well, did not see them. Gen. Sherman gives full notes of his conversation with President Lincoln. "Of all the men I ever have met he seemed to possess more of the elements of greatness, combined with goodness, than any other. When at rest or listening his face was sad and stern, seemed to hang almost lifeless, and his face was careworn and haggard; but the moment he began to talk his face lightened up, his tall form as it were unfolded, and he was the very impersonation of good humor and fellowship. The last words I recall as addressed to me were that he would feel better when I was back at Goldsboro. We parted at the gangway of the River Queen about noon of March 28, and I never saw him again." During this conversation Gen. Sherman asked President Lincoln what should be done to Jefferson Davis and the political leaders. "As to Jefferson Davis," says Sherman, "Mr. Lincoln was hardly at liberty to speak his mind fully, but intimated that he had better clear out, escape the country, only it would not do for him to say so openly. As usual, he illustrated his meaning by a story. A man who once had taken the total abstinence pledge when visiting a friend was invited to take a drink, but declined on the score of his pledge, when his friend suggested lemonade, which was accepted. In preparing the lemonade the friend pointed to the brandy bottle, and said that the lemonade would be more palatable if he were to pour in a little brandy, and his guest said if he could do so unbeknown to him, he would not object, from which illustration I inferred that Mr. Davis was to escape unbeknown to him."

THE SURRENDERS AND THE STANTON QUARREL.

The surrender of Lee and the assassination of Lincoln came swiftly upon each other. Sherman first learned of it in a private dispatch on the morning of April 17. He kept the news quiet until he had occasion to see Gen. Joseph Johnston, to discuss the surrender. . . ." As soon as we were seated," says Sherman, speaking of his visit to Gen. Johnston, "I showed him the dispatch announcing Mr. Lincoln's assassination and watched him closely. The perspiration came out in large drops on his forehead, and he did not attempt to conceal his distress. He denounced the act as a disgrace to the age, and hoped it would not disgrace it to the Confederate Government. I told him I could not believe that he or Gen. Lee or the officers of the Confederate army could possibly be privy to acts of assassination, but I would not say as much for Jefferson Davis, George Sanders, and men of that tribe. We talked about the effect of this act on the country at large and the armies, and he realized it fully, and my situation is extremely delicate." Sherman urged upon Johnston the propriety of surrender. This the Confederate General admitted, saying that any farther fighting would be murder. Out of this conversation arose a cartel signed between Johnson and Sherman, Gen. Breckinridge being present and consenting. This cartel or basis of agreement agreed to recommend the restoration of the States to their old rights and privileges. Sherman contended that he, in doing this, had followed out the advice of Mr. Lincoln, and certainly his information on that subject justifies this conclusion; but Johnson was President and the country was maddened at the assassination of Lincoln, and the cry was loud and long for that of revenge. Stanton, who, with all his great qualities as an organizer and Secretary, had an imperious, ungovernable temper, and disapproved Sherman's cartel, and virtually disgraced him by sending Grant to supersede him. He issued orders to Gens. Sheridan, Sehofield, Thomas, Wilson, and other commanders, not to obey Sherman's orders. It was thought that Sherman had been a traitor, and a dispatch was put in circulation, under the apparent sanction of the Secretary of War, to the effect that Jefferson Davis had escaped with a million of specie from Richmond banks with which they hoped to make terms with Sherman or some other General, and urged to Mexico. It is hard to realize that so cruel, so unfounded an accusation could have been sanctioned by a Cabinet against an officer of the distinguished fame and service of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Grant went to North Carolina but behaved with the utmost delicacy toward Gen. Sherman, not even appearing in the army, but allowing Sherman to complete his surrender with Johnston. The millions of specie which Jefferson Davis was carrying South in wagons turned out to be a few thousand dollars that could have been carried in a valise. Sherman came North with his army and boiling with rage. "To say," he says, "that I was merely angry at the injustice of the public proceeding of the War Department could hardly express the state of my feelings. I was outraged beyond measure, and was resolved to resent the insult, cost what it would." He declined Halleck's proffers of friendship because he had repeated the order of Stanton over his own signature. He refused to allow Halleck to revise one of his orps. On reaching Washington, he called on President Johnson, who took pains to disavow Stanton's war bulletin. Gen. Grant endeavored to effect a reconciliation between Sherman and Stanton, but, as the Secretary made no friendly advances, Sherman "resolved to resent what he considered an insult as publicly as it was made."

HOME AGAIN.

On the 24th of May, 1865, the armies were to be reviewed; Sherman brought his wife and her father, the venerable Thomas Ewing, to see the sight. The whole Army of Georgia thronged around the Capital. The morning of the 24th of May was gloriously inaugurated as the sun rose, 9 o'clock, attended by Howard and his staff, he rode slowly down the avenue, crowds of men, women, and children flocking around him. As he neared the brick house on Lafayette Square he observed Seward, feeble and bandaged, at one of the windows. "I moved," says Sherman, "in that direction, and took off my hat to Mr. Seward, who bowed at the window. He recognized the salute and returned it, and then we hurried on steadily and passed the President, saluting with our swords. All on his stand arose and acknowledged the salute. Then, turning into the gate of the Presidential grounds, we left our horses and orderlies and went upon the stand, where I found Mrs. Sherman, with her father and son. Passing them, I shook hands with the President, Gen. Grant, and each member of the Cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I declined it publicly, and the fact was universally noticed. I then took my post on the left of the President, and for six hours and a half stood while the Army passed. It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence; 65,000 men in splendid physique, well drilled, and completed a march of nearly 1,000 miles in a hostile country. Division after division passed, each commander of an army corps coming on the stand during the passage of his command, to be presented to the President and Cabinet and spectators of the steadiness and harmoniousness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies. All eyes were directly to the front, and the tattered and bullet-riven flags, festooned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue; not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left its place, and when the rear of the column passed by, the stands of spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of the Government which could claim such an army."

LET YOUR HEART BE EVEN TRUE.

Yes' gar o'er Life's troubled sea,
Subject to Time's stern decree,
As your bark doth onward glide
O'er the seething, restless tide,
In what course you may pursue,
Let your heart prove always true.

Pilgrim to a better land,
Who the pow'rs of Sin withstand,
As you pass it, tread the path,
With an ardent, inspired zeal,
Be you Gentile or a Jew,
Let your heart prove ever true.

You who seek to be a friend,
As you forth the hand extend,
May your friendship be sincere,
Free of deceit, with conscience clear;
And, if you would the wrong eschew,
Let, then, your heart prove ever true.

Oh! he's a blessing whom you find,
Among the masses of mankind,
Who, in Adversity's sad hour,
While Life's storm clouds darkly lower,
Shall solemn vows to God renew,
Letting his heart prove ever true.

D. B. M.

Spring Elevation.

Fergus (Ont.) Reformer.

The love-making season has opened among the Indians at Asplanin, and housekeepers find it almost impossible to secure their services for the various kinds of labor to which they are accustomed. A lady of that city the other morning sent her little Indian boy to find an Indian to chop some wood. After an absence of several hours the boy returned and laconically reported: "Can't get one; all off jumping squaws."

BLACK TOM.

A Politician's Plunge Into Dramatic Literature.

A Patriotic Play Constructed on Novel Principles.

The Views of the Funny Man Concerning Woman.

Bits of Dialogue.

Mr. George Von Hollen, our City Collector, is a gentleman of such ambition and capacity that he aspires to occupy two great fields of noble action—politics and literature, the one the conduct of action, the other of thought. The leisure which he has been able to snatch from the occupations of official duty and the politics of the "People's party," he has devoted to the rearing of a noble monument of dramatic genius. This is now before us in the shape of a manuscript copy of a play entitled, "Black Tom; or, A Union Man's Revenge; a National drama in four acts." It was a happy coincidence that this "national" drama was completed just in time for its production during the Army and Navy Reunion, so that its patriotic sentiments might fall upon sympathetic audiences and—provided, of course, that our managers jump at this chance—the drama be launched upon the waves of popular favor with such eclat and distinction that all the hearts that yearn for the true American drama may say, "Behold it here!" As coming from the pen of a local statesman and philosopher, the readers of THE TRIBUNE will doubtless gladly receive some description of this work of People's party genius, meagre and inadequate as it—this description—may be.

THE SCENE

is laid in Kentucky during those dark periods of the civil war when a desultory guerilla warfare kept large tracts of territory in constant dread. The dramatic persons are a *Mr. Bullard*, a Kentucky planter and a Union man; *Harry*, his son, a Major in the Southern army; *Esther*, daughter of the former; *John Miller*, a horse-doctor; *Corley*, leader of a guerilla band; *Capt. Hawkins*, of the Union army; a number of soldiers, guerillas, etc.; and lastly the Goddess of Liberty herself. Of these, the lover and two heroines are *Capt. Hawkins* and *Esther*, and the play sets forth their estrangement by reason of the secession sentiments of the latter, and their reconciliation in the last act, when *Capt. Hawkins* and his troops opportunely come on the stage to save *Mr. Bullard* and his father from the property from destruction at the hands of the guerillas, whereupon the Goddess of Liberty herself descends from the clouds, and, in a mixture of blank verse and rhyme, blesses all the characters, arranged by direction of the dramatist, in a half circle, on their property to receive her benediction. The amusing locality of the dramatist is, however, most conspicuously shown in the creation of

ANOTHER AND INDEPENDENT INTEREST

of the most thrilling kind—one of the sort that bring down the "gods" of the Adelphi and make their Olympian the rafter gallery—stage with their tumultuous applause. The climax is a hanging scene of a peculiar and tremendous character, and we apprehend that the part will require an actor of greater talent than Chicago can produce. *Black Tom*, a mysterious personage, whose presence seems to inspire the guerillas with superstitious terror, for they scatter like chaff before the wind at a word or look, always dogging their track. Meanwhile, *Miller*, the horse-doctor, is in high favor with *Corley*, the guerilla chief. A startling denouement takes place showing that both are natives, but are a farmer named *John Stanton*, who has sworn to hang *Corley* for killing his wife and sons and destroying his homestead. This is done in a very original way, as will be described when we take up the parts of the drama in detail.

The first thing that impresses the critic in reading over this great work is the

NEW AND ORIGINAL PRINCIPLE OF DRAMATIC CONSTRUCTION

observed in it. Ordinary playwrights strive to make the scenes of every act lead up to a climax and grand tableau in the last scene. In this way the audience is left in painful suspense during the intermissions of the acts. They have seen *Angelina* fall in the hands of bandits, her faithful protector struck down, and rascality triumphant generally. While the stage-carpenter is preparing the novel in which her rescue is to discover her, in the imaginations of the audience she may be suffering the greatest hardships. Mr. Von Hollen, mindful that the true province of art is to divert, avoids this by winding up the business of each act smack and clean before he lets the curtain fall. In the second act, everybody leaves the stage, and the curtain rises on suspense, thus giving the audience a rest even before the intermission begins. In the last scene of the first act, all the principal characters leave the scene, leaving only some soldiers who had been making a background. Then, according to the manuscript, a soldier steps forward and sings a popular song, "Carolina Valley." By this it will be seen that not only does the dramatist guard against unduly exciting the feelings of the audience by an affecting tableau, but he makes provision for their diversion, even while the curtain is falling, in order to soothe down any excitement which the occurrences of the previous scene may have caused.

Another evidence of the

RICH FANCY OF THE DRAMATIST

appears in the variety of the orthography. A poetic license, breaking away from the forms of pedantic grammarians, makes use of such readings as "comming," "Yankey," "buisness," "coal," "powder," "dangerous," "fellow," "enmity," "abbriation," "track" (referring to a small religious treatise), etc.; but this is a small matter compared to the richness of invention and copiousness of imagery displayed in the dialogue. In fact, to those who cannot appreciate the beauties of Mr. Von Hollen's idiom, the drama may appear somewhat tame through the first two acts, and the larger portion of the third, as they consist of remarks made by various persons on things in general, and there is no particular action of moment. There are only two scenes in the first act, the first of which is chiefly taken up with a dialogue between *Miller*, the horse-doctor, and *Corley*, and the second of a dialogue between *Miller* and Union soldiers. *Miller*, who once saved *Corley*, the guerilla leader, from drowning, has a pass from him, giving him safe conduct through the guerilla lines.

THE FIRST SCENE

opens upon a group of guerillas talking about *Black Tom*, a mysterious individual, who has been hanging on their trail, killing a man occasionally. When the horse-doctor comes on, he says they are all his views about "this wicked and unholy Rebellion," as the negro-stealers call it." *Miller* tells them "I long for peace. Peace, sir, is the living artery of a country's prosperity." When they have gotten all they want of the old man's views they let him go on his showing his pass. Soon after a shot is heard, and a guerilla named *Barry* falls wounded; then it was the dramatist's own language, *Black Tom* crosses the scene from left to centre. The guerillas see him, throw down their arms terror-stricken and run off, dragging *Barry* after them, exclaiming "*Black Tom!*"

THE NEXT SCENE

discloses the funny side of the play, a private, whose time is divided between reading poetry to his comrades and shading his superior officers, which, under the discipline which prevails in *Capt. Hawkins'* company, seems to have been allowable. As the curtain rolls up, this funny private is reading as follows to his patient comrades:

Silence, I say, and listen to my words!
To go to war and fight, get wounded, die,
Or stay at home, eat pudding, pumpkin-pie—
To roost out-doors, half-starved, sick, and frozen,
Or in a penny comfort take and ease—

etc., etc., for two pages, when his comrades are rescued by the entrance of *Miller*, the horse-doctor, who is hastily arrested for a spy. It turns out that he has a letter from *Esther* to *Capt. Hawkins*, desiring to see him. This letter *Hawkins* reads out loud to his troops, and tells *Miller* he will go with him to *Mr. Bullard's* house. He goes off to make his preparations, *Miller* in the meantime being abandoned to the funny mse and the soldiers, who obtain his opinion on marriage and an account of his family history. This fills out the scene.

IN THE SECOND ACT,

Capt. Hawkins and *Miller* are seen proceeding to the *Bullard* mansion, talking as they go. The wit and originality of the dialogue may be inferred from the following extract:

Hawkins—How is the family of *Mr. Bullard*? Is the old Gentleman enjoying good health yet?

Miller—Tolerable, sir. I have heard it said he [illegible] though that he has grown older considerable for the last twelve months.

Miller makes his exit, and while *Hawkins* is waiting for *Esther* to come he has a convenient interval of time in which to tell by a soliloquy how he met her before the War in the Capital of Illinois, and how they fell in love with one another, and this ends the first scene. In the next scene

ESTHER IS DISCOVERED

entering a room, and *Hawkins* approaches her with open arms, which she wards [illegible], probably in imitation of the rose-buttonhole flourishes of whom she says that she is one. To *Hawkins'* surprise she professes her secession proclivities, and her aversion for the blue uniform. The scene is thrilling as described by the dramatist:

Esther—I am a Rebel, with all my heart!

Hawkins—God, what an abhorrence!

He then proceeds to tell her:

I rather like nefarious Rebellion of Southern aristocrats and demagogues against a Government established by the sovereign votes of a free people. I hate their damnable, conspiracy against a free and happy and glorious Republic as a work of Satan from the bottom of my heart. . . . let me tell you further, that a young woman whose principles are formed by such noble examples and everything so formerly dear to her, openly approves of a cause adverse to right and liberty, in my humble opinion, sadly mistakes her calling.

She tells him that:

Everything appertaining to Northern hirelings is repulsive to my feelings.

He retorts:

So is everything displeasing to me concerning your negro Confederacy and the fanatical supporters.

At the close of the argument and of the scene, she lets him know that the reason she sent for him was to beg of him not to make her house his headquarters if his troops should happen to march that way.

IN THE THIRD ACT

her brother, the Major in the Southern army, hears about *Hawkins* paying a visit to his sister, and, marching around a lake near the house, sees a man in a boat, and, although some days are supposed to have elaps

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE LAST GREAT BATTLE OF THE TEMPLARS.—By invitation of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Sir Knight Rob Morris, LL.D., will address the Sir Knights and their lady guests at the Asylum, 76 Monroe-st., Tuesday, May 18, 1875, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Battle of Hattin, the Last Great Contest of the Templars." All Sir Knights are courteously invited. The Lecture is strictly free.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS!—Stated Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, May 17, 1875, for business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Em. Com.
G. A. WILLIAMS, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Hall, 71 Monroe-st.—Special Convocation Monday evening, May 17, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the R. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the H. P.
E. M. TUCKER, Secretary.

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 43, I. O. O. F.—Members are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of this lodge on Monday evening, May 17. Business of importance to every member will come before the lodge.
ROBT. HAWS, N. G.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 9, R. A. M.—Special convocation Monday evening, May 17, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, May 16, 1875.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Gov. TILDEN, in a special message to the New York Legislature, discusses in considerable detail the subject of municipal indebtedness, which is rapidly assuming enormous proportions in this country. He has obtained and publishes statements of the financial condition of twenty-four cities in the State of New York, which show the following results:

Assessed valuation of taxable property	$1,870,836,074
Aggregate debt	176,647,267
Aggregate city taxation	26,430,112
Other taxes	13,990,487
Aggregate of taxation	40,420,600

The debt was equal to $75.80, and the annual tax to $21.55, per head of the population of the twenty-four cities. These debts and the annual taxation are on the increase. The debt of these cities is over 11 per cent of the assessed value of their taxable property.

This condition of things, which makes living in cities so costly, is the result of an ambition on the part of Municipal Governments to expand all the money they can raise by borrowing or otherwise on public credit. In the meantime, taxation is pushed to the utmost limit, and, between present taxation and the constantly-growing debt, the owners of property in large cities are taxed down so close to their incomes from such property that it ceases to be of value. No more fatal policy can be followed in cities than heavy taxation and the creation of large debts. It drives away population and business. Taxation in New York City first drove the manufactures to New Jersey, and has driven a large population of merchants to reside in the same State and over the line in Connecticut. When labor can be as well paid elsewhere, and can have house-rent and living cheaper, it will abandon the heavily-taxed and debt-burdened cities.

Our Municipal Governments have no faith in the wisdom of successors. They engage in costly works of improvement which in other countries would be slow of execution, be paid for by small annual taxation, and, when completed, would be of durable construction, while here they must be completed in the shortest possible time. To raise the money for these works bonds are issued, enormous contracts granted, half the money is stolen or squandered in imperfect work, and the future generations have either to do it all over or abandon it altogether. The history of the debt of all cities in this country will disclose that this is the uniform rule.

Twenty years ago, the great evil was the enormity of the State debts. Forty years ago, the States plunged heavily into the debt-contracting business, and have ever since been struggling to get free. Notwithstanding the liabilities incurred during the War, most of the Northern States have made great progress in paying off their debts, and many of them are now free. Taxation for State purposes is now, as a general thing, quite light. While the State Governments have been paying off their debts and reducing taxation, minor municipalities have gone heavily into debt. Twenty years ago, the State of Illinois staggered under a debt of ten millions of dollars, and the taxation required to meet it. There was then comparatively no municipal debt. The magnitude of the State debt seemed appalling. Now the State is out of debt, and the minor municipalities—the cities, towns, districts, and counties—owe an aggregate exceeding $40,000,000. State taxation has declined to a minimum, while local taxation has assumed immense proportions. The aggregate annual taxation of all kinds in this State is hardly less than $36,000,000.

Wisely, the people of Illinois have put a stop to the increase of municipal debt, and have placed a limit thereon. Though Chicago after the fire was sorely embarrassed and crippled for the want of money, it is perhaps fortunate that she was under the restraints of this constitutional limit. Had there been no such restriction, and the municipal government was free to borrow money on bonds, it is likely that our municipal bonded debt at this time would reach the exact sum of money that the world could have been induced to loan. As it is, without the addition of a dollar to the city debt since the adoption of the Constitution in 1870, Chicago has got along, embarrassed, it is true, and seriously perplexed, but nevertheless successfully. Her bonds are above par, and her credit was happily shown a few days since, when the Comptroller made a temporary loan of over two millions of dollars at 6 per cent interest.

It is not probable, therefore, that the debts of the municipalities of Illinois will be increased, as they are increasing in New York and various other States. The fatal facility of getting money on bonds, and the universal mania for spending other people's money, is the evil which lies at the foundation of municipal extravagance and municipal indebtedness. When the aggregate debt is restrained by legal limitations, current taxation is measurably within the control of the general public. When Municipal Governments are limited in their expenditures to the money raised by direct taxation, the danger of waste and extravagance is considerably less than when the Municipal Governments can expend borrowed money, and current taxation increases only with the rapid increase of the public debt.

In this State municipal debts are limited to 5 per cent of the assessed value of the taxables, and this assessment will average about 55 per cent of the real value; so that the debt is limited practically to less than 3 per cent of the real value of the taxable property of such assessments. The rate of taxation for current expenditures by counties is limited to three-fourths of 1 per cent on the assessed valuation.

Is there, under the circumstances, and in the light of universal experience, any other remedy for the evils of municipal extravagance in expenditure save the inexorable constitutional prohibitions and limitations, both on expenditures and upon the creation of debt?

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

Perhaps Gen. SHERMAN'S whole military career has not demonstrated so large a degree of courage as his recent publication of his personal memoirs, covering, of course, the principal events of the War of the Rebellion. Many of the chief actors in this national drama still live, and the personal differences that arose in the War are like old and ugly wounds, constantly reopening and as sensitive as ever to probing. No man prominent in the War could write of it, its vicissitudes and its heroes, without criticisms calculated to arouse contention and animosity. Yet Gen. SHERMAN, occupying certainly the second position among the military leaders, has boldly undertaken the publication of his recollections and opinions, and has dared to confront the consequences. SHERMAN has been popularly known for his frankness and bluntness rather than for any other characteristic, and he was not the man to mince matters nor to trim down events and criticisms to conciliate anybody. He fully appreciated the responsibility he assumed, for he tells us that he long resisted tempting offers from publishers for a history of the Rebellion from his pen. He declined to enter upon this task, but was finally persuaded to publish his own memoirs, though originally collated for posthumous publication, and he now modestly expresses the hope that they may assist the future historian when he comes to describe the whole Rebellion and account for the motives and reasons that prompted certain actions. The form in which Gen. SHERMAN'S views of the War are presented relieves them to some extent of the formal responsibility of the historian and military critic, but they will undoubtedly lead to interesting controversies, in which the principal personages on both sides will take some part. Fortunately, Gen. SHERMAN has disarmed those inclined to contest any of his positions of their sharpest weapons by adopting a style notable for its candor and fairness, and for its freedom from acrimony. Considering the bluntness of the man and the events he had to deal with, his account of the War is notable rather for the magnanimity shown to rivals and comrades than for harshness of criticism.

The conspicuous place which Gen. SHERMAN occupies in American history fully warrants the large amount of space which he has given to the events of his early career, and he has succeeded, by means of a remarkable memory and a picturesque style, in investing this portion of his memoirs with something more than a personal interest. His life is a striking illustration of the fallacy of the popular superstition that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Gen. SHERMAN'S career prior to his entering the Union army as a Colonel of Regulars was one of constant change. He was a First Lieutenant of artillery in 1846, stationed at Fort Moultrie, in South Carolina. His desire to take an active part in the war with Mexico was defeated by circumstance, and he never scented the smoke of the battle-field nor became familiar with the bloody scenes of war till the battle of Bull Run. He was sent to California instead of Mexico, and was a passive witness of the excitements incident to the gold fever of 1848-'49. A year later he returned to Washington, became a member of Mr. EWING'S family, married, and resigned his commission. He returned to San Francisco as a banker, where he underwent the experiences of the Vigilance Committee, which he opposed, and of the local panic; then he changed to New York, still as a banker, and then back to San Francisco to settle up a business which had not been specially remunerative. We next find him practicing law as a member of the firm of SHERMAN, EWING & McCOOK, which, as he says, "helped to pass away the time, but afforded little profit." Then he became Superintendent of a military college in Louisiana, which he abandoned at the outbreak of the War to escape Secession. He went to St. Louis as President of a horse-railroad company, was offered the Chief-Clerkship of the War Department, but declined, and shortly after was appointed Colonel in the Regular Army, and from that has grown to be the General of the United States forces. Perhaps it would never have happened had he retained his Lieutenancy, and wasted his life in the dreary experience of a Regular-Army officer on the frontier.

Gen. SHERMAN'S soldierly qualities developed early in the War, as illustrated prominently by the following incident: A Captain in a three-months' regiment being a lawyer by profession, proposed to go home to New York after his Bull-Run experience, without being mustered out, and simply because his time was out. The whole army was demoralized, and SHERMAN, fully appreciating the necessity of maintaining discipline, promptly threatened to shoot the lawyer-Captain if he did not return to camp. The Captain, a few hours after, complained to Mr. LINCOLN, who was on a visit to the camp, that Col. SHERMAN had threatened to shoot him, and LINCOLN'S characteristic reply was: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it." Of the battle of Bull Run Gen. SHERMAN'S judgment is as follows:

> It is now generally admitted that it was one of the best-planned battles of the War, but one of the worst fought. Our men had been told so often at home that all they had to do was to make a bold appearance, and the Rebels would run; and nearly all of us for the first time then heard the sound of cannon and musketry in anger, and saw the bloody scenes common to all battles, with which we were soon to be familiar. We had good organization, good men, but no cohesion, no real discipline, no respect for authority, no real knowledge of war. Both armies were fairly defeated, and, whichever had cloed first, the other would have run. Though the North was overwhelmed with mortification and chagrin, the South really had not much to boast of, for in the three or four hours of fighting their organization was so broken up that they did not and could not follow our army, when it was known to be in a state of disgraceful and senseless flight. It is easy to criticise a battle after it is over, but all now admit that none others, equally raw in war, could have done better than we did at Bull Run; and the lessons of that battle should not be lost on a people like ours.

With reference to the relations between GRANT and SHERMAN, it is interesting to note that SHERMAN was an important agent in GRANT'S successful career, by having induced GRANT, by personal persuasion, to remain with the army at the time when the latter was temporarily under a cloud. Had Gen. GRANT retired from the front on leave, as he intended, he might have dropped out of sight; as it was he yielded to SHERMAN'S advice, remained with the army, was soon promoted to the command, and made his career. SHERMAN also gives to GRANT full credit for the conception and execution of the campaign of Vicksburg, and says that "No Commanding General of an army ever gave more of his personal attention to details, or wrote so many of his own orders, reports, and letters, as Gen. GRANT."

Gen. SHERMAN is as candid in claiming for himself the conception of the famous "March to the Sea" as he is generous to GRANT in giving him his due. SHERMAN says it was a long time before he could convince Gen. GRANT of the strategic importance of that movement, and sustains his position by ample documentary evidence. His description of this episode of the War is graphic and picturesque, and enlivened by interesting and vivacious incidents. Of the real import of this movement in the prosecution of the War, he writes as follows:

> I only regarded the march from Atlanta to Savannah as a "shift of base," as the transfer of a strong army, which had no opponent, and had finished its then work, from the interior to a point on the sea-coast, from which it could achieve other important results. I considered this march as a means to an end, and not as an essential act of war. Still, then, as now, the march to the sea was generally regarded as something extraordinary, something anomalous, something out of the usual order of events; whereas, in fact, I simply moved from Atlanta to Savannah as one step in the direction of Richmond,—a movement that had to be met and defeated, or the War was necessarily at an end. Were I to express my measure of the relative importance of the march to the sea, and of that from Savannah northward, I would place the former at one, and the latter at ten, or the maximum.

Altogether Gen. SHERMAN'S book is the most remarkable contribution to the literature of the War that has been made or is likely to be made. It is rarely that a successful warrior is gifted with the literary ability which SHERMAN has shown. His style is exceedingly vivid, and his memoirs will hardly share the fate he modestly predicts—"to follow into oblivion the cords of similar papers."

THE READY SPEECH-MAKER.

If Mayor COLVIN does not succeed in his desperate effort to hold his office eighteen months beyond the term for which he was elected, without the embarrassing necessity of taking the vote of the people thereon, he may turn his attention to the noble art of elocution. After the lapse of the Mayor's bill, which occurred shortly after Mr. COLVIN'S accession to office, and up to the passage of the feeble imitation of this law by the last Legislature, Mr. COLVIN was at liberty to devote himself almost entirely to the cultivation of the art of declamation. How assiduously and with what magnificent effect he has applied himself has been frequently illustrated during his official career, but never more strikingly than in his appearance at the late Soldiers' Reunion. Mr. COLVIN'S *forte* is extemporaneous speaking. It is whispered that his more elaborate efforts, such as messages to the Council, have had the benefit of the suggestion and revision of the accomplished literary gentleman who consents to serve the city in the capacity of Clerk. But Mr. COLVIN'S happy, offhand utterances are evidently all his own. There is a certain freedom from the shackles of literary conventionalities, a certain boldness in striking out into sentences without the faintest idea of where or how they are to end, a very recklessness of the ordinary caution of your careful orator, and a remarkable indifference to the occasion which calls out the remarks,—all of which combine to make Mr. COLVIN one of the most striking orators of the day.

Mayor COLVIN, though naturally a modest man, could not refrain, when addressing himself to the soldiers of the late War, from impressing upon them the importance and dignity of the office of Mayor of Chicago. This was eminently proper. In the eleven sentences, principal and subsidiary, of which his brilliant effort consisted, ten of them began with "I," and the other one with "My." The famous orator from Tennessee who has swung all around the circle of elocution, from the bench (tailor's) to the forum, never equaled Mr. COLVIN in the liberal, promiscuous, and effective use of the personal pronoun. There were fifty-four variations upon the personal pronoun in a speech of forty lines; they were not always correctly located, it is true, but he got them in, and that was triumph enough. There are few men, especially when incumbered with Mayor COLVIN'S overpowering modesty, who possess this wonderful knack of manipulating personal pronouns, and making up whole sentences almost exclusively of them. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and similarly servile accessories, are necessary to most writers and speakers, but Mayor COLVIN can be eloquent on personal pronouns alone, and even confine these to the first person. This is something more than a mere oratorical trick; there is positive genius in it.

The men who were fortunate enough to assist in the late Reunion will treasure up the experience of having heard Mayor COLVIN speak as one of the rarest of their lives. All others must score that frightful reflection of a lost opportunity. Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Secretary BELKNAP, Gen. "BALDY" SMITH, Admiral PORTER, and the other distinguished gentlemen who sent in their letters of regret, have now more cause for regret than ever. Had the heroes of the War who assembled here last week remained away, they would never have known how distinguished was the honor of being received by Mayor COLVIN. He told them. He reminded them that he had in his time received "Lord DUFFERIN, Governor-General of Canada, his lady, and suite, and a *live King*—the King of the Can—that is, the Sandwich Islands, and his suite." The pride and glory with which Mayor COLVIN announced this startling intelligence can scarcely have failed to impress his martial heroes in a high degree, scarcely less, in fact, than the bold declaration which Mayor COLVIN made to them that he "was not a soldier during the War." He left his hearers in doubt whether he was a soldier before the War, or whether he has been a soldier since the War; but he gave them the most positive assurance that his "hand had always been open to the widows and orphans of the soldiers."

It is not every day that has such an orator as COLVIN for its Mayor, and the people, too apt to be ungrateful, should be properly reminded of this treasure. If despotic Courts and unappreciative Judges shall finally decide that Mr. COLVIN may not sacrifice himself by serving the people as Mayor for eighteen months beyond the term for which he was elected (which he is public-spirited enough to be willing to do), there is still a sphere of usefulness open to him. He may set up a new school of elocution, and prove to Chicagoans what DEMOSTHENES was to the Greeks and CICERO to the Latins.

A STRANGE STORY.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* publishes a story which is decidedly sensational, and which professes to explain why President GRANT has never publicly disclaimed a candidacy for the third term. The story in substance is, that the first intimation of an intention on the part of the President to be a candidate for a third term was the facetious publications of the New York *Herald*, in which Cæsarism was discussed as a joke. The Democrats, however, took up the story as in earnest, and rung the changes so long and vehemently on Cæsarism that thousands of persons believed that the President had such an intention. Feeling that the card was a good one, the Democrats feared that the President would destroy it by some public denial, and, to prevent such an occurrence, a deep-laid scheme was concocted.

Knowing that no man of independence and courage can be frightened or coerced by threats into the performance of any act not morally or legally required of him, and that, even if it were a thing which of his own volition or on polite request he could do with pleasure, he would refuse to do it under such constraint, and knowing the President's character in this respect, a conspiracy was formed. A message was sent to the President demanding from him a public disavowal of any intention on his part to be a candidate for a third term, and declaring that his failure to comply with the demand would insure for him the fate of CÆSAR and LINCOLN. The communication was a long one, and recited that the signers had been his friends and supporters; referred to the rumors of his seeking a third election, and to the scandalous discussions that had followed; and claimed that he owed it to the people to publicly disclaim any intention to be a candidate. The letter asserted that its authors were a band of patriots who had pledged their lives, fortunes, and honor to preserve the country against Cæsarism, and that this refusal to repudiate all intention to be a candidate would furnish just grounds for the belief that the imputations against him were well founded. The *Bulletin* adds:

> The paper concluded with the explicit demand that the President should, within a specified time—about ten days—publicly declare, or authorize some responsible person to declare in his name and behalf, that he had never entertained a desire for a third term, and that he would not, under any possible condition of affairs, allow his name to be used again as a candidate; and he was at the same time assured that his neglect or refusal to comply with the demand would speedily call down upon him the fate of CÆSAR and LINCOLN. Then followed, as signatures, the names of BRUTUS, CASSIUS, LIGARIUS, and other assassins of CÆSAR, and of J. WILKES BOOTH, HAROLD, and others, murderers of LINCOLN.

This letter, it is said, was written and delivered in the summer of 1873, when the President was with his family at Long Branch. The letter, however, failed in its purpose to frighten the President into making the disclaimer; but the writer leaves it to conjecture whether it had the effect of preventing him from doing, under a threat, what he otherwise would have done readily; and the article thus concludes:

> But can there be a spirited or honorable man on earth, who even had any respect for the President, or the exalted office he holds, who could have wished him to make such a disclaimer in the face of such a demand and threat? Can any one wonder that this, if no other consideration, should have prevented his making one? Was it not enough, apart from all other objections, to have constrained him to turn a deaf ear to all subsequent demands of a similar nature, whether they proceeded from friend or foe?

We publish this story for what it is worth. Opinions will differ as to whether this is not another assault upon the President, under the cover of offering an excuse or apology for something which needs no excuse or apology. Why should the President make a public disclaimer of an intention to do any act? If the President had the power of re-electing himself, then such a disclaimer would probably be proper. But when so many Presidents have tried to have themselves elected even to a second term, and failed lamentably, it ought to be understood pretty well by this time that the people elect Presidents, and that Presidents do not elect themselves. The President cannot decline in advance an office which has not been offered him.

THE STORY OF THE SCHILLER.

When the cable flashed the news that the Schiller had gone down off the Scilly Islands, and had carried down 300 souls with her, the usual storm of reproaches did not break. It was announced that the vessel had been in a fog for some days, and this was taken as an ample excuse. Moreover, the Captain was an old, experienced seaman, and stuck to his ship to the last. His gallant death disarmed criticism. It now appears, however, that the calamity, like so many others, was the fruit of gross and gigantic recklessness. The one cabin passenger who escaped, Mr. HENRY STERN, of New York, has told the story of the wreck. He makes out a bad case against officers and crew. We have no means of judging the worth of his statement, save by its internal evidence of trustworthiness, which is weighty; but at any rate nobody has yet contradicted it, and the four officers who escaped at the expense of the passengers committed to their care have strong reasons to contradict it, if they can safely do so.

The accident happened on May 7. Hazy weather had prevented taking any observations for some days. During that time, the lead was not once used. This astounding fact shows inexcusable carelessness. Here is a steamship which is run by dead reckoning several days, and the precise position of which cannot, therefore, be ascertained. It is known, however, that the vessel is certainly approaching one of the most dangerous coasts in the world. Yet no soundings are taken. The only precaution noted by Mr. STERN was that of taking in sail and slackening speed at 8 o'clock on the evening of the fatal day. This delayed the catastrophe just one hour. The ship would otherwise have struck at 9 p. m.; as it was, the passengers were allowed to live until 10 o'clock. The officers, having first taken all possible care to become ignorant of the position of the ship, then did what they could to make passengers and crew unfit for meeting the results of that ignorance. "Many of the crew and passengers were intoxicated," says Mr. STERN, "*one of the officers having celebrated his birthday that evening.*" A very complete celebration it was, beginning with ladling out liquor and ending with a grand transformation scene of 300 people becoming corpses. "There was a fearful state of confusion and excitement on board" during the carousal. Then came the crash, the result of official incompetency. And then came a revoltingly selfish and brutal struggle for the boats, the result, in great measure, of official encouragement of drunkenness. Some of the carousers were so far gone that they lay in a drunken stupor on deck until the waves washed them away. The rest crowded into the boats, swamping some of them, rowing off with others which might have saved scores of lives. The Captain opened fire on them with a revolver in vain, and then went back to duty and death. His four immediate subordinates were apparently in these boats. They saved their own lives at the cost of many others. The value they put upon them will probably not be appreciated by the survivors of the murdered passengers,—for, if this story be true, the dead were murdered. It was said, immediately after the disaster, that the fog-bell which might have warned the Schiller of the nearness of the fatal reef was not heard. Was this due to drunkenness?

While everything seems to have been done on the vessel to insure a thorough wreck, the needed arrangements for making the consequent loss of life as complete as possible were attended to on shore. The signal system had been carefully bungled. All communication between the lighthouse and the shore had been prevented. The result of these arrangements was the destruction of 300 lives. The Coroner's jury at the Scilly Islands has rebuked the mismanagement there. Who is to effectively rebuke the more criminal mismanagement on board the ill-fated Schiller?

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

People have grown resigned to poisoned food and poisoned wine, beer, and liquor, but the idea of poisoned water is unfamiliar to those of them who have not had the pleasure of crossing the Chicago River on a hot day. Now, however, the English are indulging in a great scare on this subject. Part of the alarmists say that the whole water-supply is giving out, and all of them agree that it is in a thoroughly bad state. In some parts of the country there is practically a water-famine. "It is no uncommon thing for women and children to wait for hours, with little vessels, to carry away a scanty supply for the domestic purposes of the whole family." Where the precious fluid is more abundant, manufactories use it as a motive-power and as a sewer to carry away their refuse. It is much too valuable to be absorbed in drinking and washing. So the average Briton uses a compound of water, sewage, mud, and microscopic parasites for such purposes. The evil is by no means confined to small towns. It is perhaps greatest in London, where the drainage of a million people oozes into the source of supply. And it is universal. A short time ago, a member of the finest Club in London, the Athenæum, examined the tank from which the water used in the Club was drawn. He found a foot of slime at the bottom of it. Upon trying the water under a microscope, he discovered an infinite variety of the most horrid forms of life. He detailed his studies and their results in a letter to the London *Times*. Attention was called to the matter in Parliament, and the writer was accorded an interview with members of the Ministry. The latter promised to take action on the matter. Meanwhile, some scientific men took it on themselves to make a careful investigation into the whole water-supply of London. They found it almost incredibly bad. The inhabitants of the world's great city are practically drinking their own sewage,—only this and nothing more. The matter is a very serious one, for good water is one of the prime necessaries of health and life. Mr. DISRAELI, early in the session of Parliament, announced in a jaunty, offhand way that he would attend to the purification of the water-supply at once. Now he has made the humiliating confession, through one of his subordinates, that the question is "too vast" for the Government to frame an answer to it. If this is so, the danger is evidently too vast for any one person to wholly escape it. Englishmen must reconcile themselves to being poisoned, unless, indeed, they decide that the health of the many is of more weight than the money-making of the few. The real reason of the sudden loss of Governmental interest in the matter was not that it could not be remedied, but that the manufacturing interests would go over to Liberalism if the Conservative Ministry made them give up their usurped prerogative of poisoning every stream in England.

BRIBERY IN PHILADELPHIA.

There is a lively time in municipal circles in Philadelphia. There are some measures before the Common Council of that city involving a large expenditure of money, including, we believe, the extension of the water system to several suburbs. The Common Council refuse to pass the legislation, but do not reject it, and the impression is that money is demanded for votes. Mayor STOKELY has written a public letter to the City Solicitor, in which he has denounced the Council for waiting to be bribed. It seems that a "Council of Ten" members of the City Council have the management of the affair, and, as will be well understood here, upon the deposit of a certain sum of money where the ten may direct, the legislation will take place; otherwise not.

One of the Boards of the Common Council in its indignation appointed a committee to investigate, and summoned the Mayor to appear before them to explain his letter. He appeared and refused to answer any questions in detail, further than to say that he had written his letter after repeated conversations with members of the Common Council, and he gave the names of a number of the Council with whom he had conversed, including several members of the Committee. When giving these names, he directed the reporter to write one of them plainly. Here is part of the Mayor's examination:

> A.—I had a conversation with one of the members mentioned, who said that the matter had been arranged, and that it would pass that Thursday; I told him I did not think so, and I would rather it would not; I told him that I had understood from the beginning that not a dollar was to be spent in this matter, and if there was that I would expose it; from information from a certain member I was led to believe that votes for the bill could be secured for a consideration.
>
> Q.—Who was that? A.—That I decline to answer; I have already given his name; if he don't tell it, I will give it to you.
>
> Q.—What was that consideration? A.—The first demand was $40,000; they came down to $20,000, and the fellow said, "By damn, $24,000 would not compromise the matter."
>
> Q.—That was a member of Council? A.—Yes, sir.
>
> Q.—Which branch? A.—I have given you the names, and I will be here when you call them.
>
> Q.—When was that? A.—The day or date I cannot fix. It was prior to my writing the letter.
>
> Q.—Was there any other member who demanded any amount of money for his influence? A.—No, sir; one man I mentioned says that $40,000 had been paid to pass the original bill awarding the contract, and he named the man who got the money!

Being asked as to whom he referred, the Mayor said, "I decline to answer that question. I have already mentioned his name, and advised you to write it down very carefully."

Philadelphia is fortunate in having a Mayor who will not consent to corruption. Philadelphia is older than Chicago, and has got through, we suppose, with horse-railroad jobs and gas companies. All the blackmail that was to be got out of these lines of jobs has, we suppose, been gathered in in Philadelphia long ago, while here in Chicago the good work continues to be profitable. We have, in addition, many other things which are of sufficient public interest to induce a number of gentlemen to give their whole time to the city without pay. Forty thousand dollars, looked at from a Chicago point of view, seems to be a small sum to be divided among such a numerous body as the two Boards of the Philadelphia Common Council.

ART IN THE WEST.

The bareness of Western life is the staple topic on which our visitors from Europe and the East talk. Everybody is making money, or trying to make money, they say, and nobody has leisure for books, and culture, and art. The sweeping statement has some truth in it; but the element of verity grows less every year. The publishing and book-selling interests that centre in Chicago thrive apace. Growing wealth brings refinement in its train. There are a dozen art-sales in this city where there used to be one, and a much better grade of painting is appreciated and bought. The annual displays at the Inter-State Exposition have done not a little towards art-culture. For the first time the people of the Northwest have had the chance to see really fine collections of art. That chance has been eagerly seized. It is said that some hundreds of thousands of persons visited the gallery of last year. The sales of paintings, at the close of the Exposition, amounted to $40,000. The prospects of this year are even better. For the first time in American history, a thoroughly representative collection of American art will be shown. Some choice foreign paintings, loaned from private galleries, will be exhibited, but the main feature will be this display of the artistic triumphs of our countrymen. The great artists and the great patrons of art are aiding the Committee actively, and the result promises to mark an epoch in the esthetic development of the West. It is intended that these annual exhibitions shall become great annual art-sales, in which the choicest works of our native artists can be obtained. This year, the artists will certainly do their share of the work. They will fill the six galleries at the Exposition Building with the finest paintings ever gathered together at any one time in this country. The rest depends upon the public. If visitors who can afford to buy do so; if they fall into the habit of purchasing paintings here instead of abroad,—then a round aggregate of sales will make it worth the artists' while to repeat every year hereafter the especial efforts they are making now.

Every journal in the Northwest can do something towards bringing this about by letting its readers know the exceptional chances they will have for getting good pictures at reasonable rates this fall and every fall hereafter, at the annual Exposition. The art-gallery is not local. It is of far greater importance. The majority of its visitors will come from out of town. Its lines and tints of beauty will educate and delight the whole West. It is under the charge of a Committee which believes devoutly in it as a potent educational force. The work which it necessitates is done as a labor of love. That work is now nearly finished. Its results will appear next September. Whether or not it is to be fully crowned with success depends upon the great public, not only that vast number who have eyes to see but the smaller band who have besides greenbacks wherewith to buy. We spare the reader a well-known statement about a thing of beauty, but it should be remembered that the quotation has become hackneyed only because it is so true.

MEMORABILIA OF WASHINGTON.

The State of New York is now exhibiting a noteworthy collection of articles which once belonged to GEORGE WASHINGTON. Unlike many other relics, their authenticity is beyond question; for they were kept as heir-looms in the WASHINGTON family, and were bought by New York from the widow of Col. LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, who was the grandson of the nephew of the great original. He was also the WASHINGTON who gained a niche in history by being captured by JOHN BROWN.

The collection of memorials begins with the surveying tools used by Truthful GEORGE. Then comes the silver watch-seal which he lost while rallying the troops after BRADDOCK'S defeat. It was plowed up eighty-seven years afterwards. Next to it is the gold seal which replaced it, and which was worn during and after the Revolution. The cabinet contains, too, the pistol given the first President by LAFAYETTE, and the sword presented to him by FREDERICK the Great. The sword was sent about 1780 with a verbal message: "From the oldest General in the world to the greatest." The wording of the message has been disputed, but this is the form according to family tradition. The *New Jersey Journal* of Aug. 2, 1780, quotes it in this way. WASHINGTON wore this sword on all State occasions, and it appears in the two most famous portraits of him. When JOHN BROWN captured Col. WASHINGTON, he seized this historic relic and LAFAYETTE'S pistol. The sword was taken from BROWN by Gen. R. E. LEE and returned to its owner, and the pistol was sent back a year afterwards by OWEN BROWN. There are papers in the cabinet of great historical value. In one of them, WASHINGTON recorded his opinion of the character of twenty-three American Generals who were living in 1792. "Old Put" is disposed of with the remark that he is only conspicuous in his own State. The most important of these papers is a draft of the famous Farewell Address. It covers nineteen written pages, and is all in WASHINGTON'S handwriting. It was composed in May, 1792, when he thought he would serve only one term. The first copy was submitted to MADISON, and the paper now at Albany is the Address as revised by WASHINGTON after MADISON'S criticisms had been received. HAMILTON, who is so often credited with the authorship of the whole, was not consulted until 1796. In that year he expanded the Address, and probably gave it the form in which it was published. But the Albany draft shows that most of the ideas were due to either WASHINGTON or MADISON.

Prof. SWING, in the current number of the *Alliance*, thus discourses of the wickedness of the secular press when compared with that of the religious newspapers:

> THE WICKED DAILIES.—To those who are expressing by letter and by word a desire that we of the religious press should "rebuke" the wicked dailies, we would state that we are not quite clear as to the amount of difference between a wicked daily and a religious weekly. That the latter is in the main more religious we admit, and at least seven times less reckless, because it comes only once in seven days; but the case is a difficult one, and the religious weekly does not, upon the whole, seem to be in such a condition as to warrant in its singing at least a very large stone at those organs of the world, the sun, and the dew. It is easy and safe to attack obscurity and injure reputation; but we find in the church journals such a free use of the words "infidel," "hypocrite," "trimmer," and "fool," that we fear to open up against the liberty the press takes with character, lest we might hurt the feelings of some of the Christian editors hereabouts, and be as unfortunate as the boy that PLUTARCH speaks of, who threw a stone at a cross dog and struck his stepmother.
>
> Furthermore, we cannot avoid the feeling that papers are much like eggs or potatoes exposed for sale in market, the purchaser of which is not to be expected to buy those that are bad. If he does purchase the bad egg or decayed specimen, our anger at the market man is mild compared with our disgust at the purchaser.
>
> But we decline, at present, the main argument. We shall study up the case and shall open up a tremendous "rebuke" the moment the religious organs reach such a condition of virtue as to enable us to weave into our argument a fair amount of example.

OPPOSED TO DEATH.

Persons who are afraid to die should go to Boston. For Boston, or part of it, holds an "Anti-Death Convention" on the last two days of this month. People who believe that death is the end of all things, soul and mind as well as body, are to tell why they think so, and then those who believe it to be the prelude to a celestial life are to tell their reasons for the faith that is in them. Certain persons who call themselves "Spiritists" will explain their theory of the hereafter, which seems to consist in a belief that they will float around indefinitely in space with the same sort of delicious half-consciousness that precedes a morning nap. It is hoped that a Buddhist can be secured who will dilate on the boundless happiness of complete absorption, in the First Cause, will talk about Nirvana with all the accents on it, and will thus wipe out all the terrors of "falling asleep in Buddha." A lot of mediums will also attend, each of them, of course, with the standard number of familiar spirits, mainly the ghosts of Indians, who will say, "Me in happy hunting-grounds," and will thus conclusively prove immortality. Then the exposers of the mediums will be let loose, and a terrific combat of the deepest interest will ensue. If this results in destroying the ghosts and the argument for immortality deduced from their imaginary existence, still the debate will continue. For an evolutionist or two will show that the curious puzzle we call life constantly becomes more complicated,—that is, more highly organized,—that is, surer to continue in being,—and will deduce from this law of progression a state of existence in the hereafter. So the jangle, and wrangle, and row will go on. It will be pull saint, pull sinner, pull Christian, atheist, infidel, medium, rationalist, Buddhist, Mahometan, and what not. The projectors of the Convention believe that the result of its deliberations will be to establish the fact of immortality and to destroy all fear of death. We see no mention of hell in the programme; but that is perhaps considered to be effete superstition. A lady said of LOUIS XIV. that "God would think twice before venturing to damn a person of his quality." Each American sovereign seems to think the same thing might be said of him. However, if the programme is carried out, persons afraid of death can rely upon being freed from their fears. They will either become convinced of the fact of blessed immortality and the consequent scare-crow nature of death, or they will be so bored that immediate dissolution will seem to them one of the least of evils.

CONCERNING COPYRIGHT.

Mr. DISRAELI has been interviewed by a committee of English authors on the subject of an international copyright between this country and England. The list of the Committee contains no especially great names, unless we are to class those of CHARLES READE and WILKIE COLLINS as such. This, however, would be too much honor for these victims of a fatal fecundity. Capable of writing two or three first-class books apiece, they have frittered away their powers by compiling dozens. Still, if the authors are not great, their grievance is. It is an undeniable hardship that the work of a man's brain should be publicly stolen on this side of the ocean because he happens to have been born and to live on the other. This literary piracy, of which nearly every prominent publisher in America has been guilty at one time or another, is the more unjust, inasmuch as England reflects credit upon herself by allowing our authors to copyright their books there, while we deny Englishmen the corresponding privilege here. It does not appear whether Mr. DISRAELI has been asked to retaliate by canceling the rights we now enjoy in this respect in England, or to try to negotiate a treaty on the subject. The only possible good result of the former action would be to induce American authors to take a more active interest in urging the passage of a copyright law here. It is the publishers, however, who need to be converted. The authors are already agreed. The amount of satisfaction to be derived by the English writers from the knowledge that their American fellows are being robbed as well as they, could be but of very great nor very high-toned.

A strong argument can be made in favor of refusing copyright to works published in other languages than our own. The tax of translation, if fitly performed, is so real that the translator

defense denied this charge, and attempted to trace the loss of plaintiff's eyesight to the subsequent treatment of another physician than Dr. DENNY, who applied a hop-poultice for twenty-four hours. The case has attracted a great deal of attention and aroused much interest in New York. The carelessness of physicians in large institutions such as the Eye and Ear Infirmary is well known; but it is still a question whether an injury inflicted by mistake should be compensated by enormous damages because the offender is a professional man, while a similar accident caused by a layman would be endured with comparative equanimity.

More like a stupid pun than a beautiful romance is the story of Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH, who is said to have gone for solace from a disappointment in love to the Scilly Islands. Yet the New York *Times* stands in the relation of narrator, and it would be impossible to suspect so upright and grave an authority of joking, or to imagine anyone so irreverent as to make it the object of an idle hoax. So the story of Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH must stand. He was a Parliament man. Five months of his year were passed in London and the remainder in the Scilly Islands, where he created one of the most unique, romantic, and luxurious retreats in the world. He undertook—and fairly accomplished—the reformation of the eccentric and rugged population which had drifted to the shores of his little Kingdom, having obtained a hold upon them and some degree of authority over them by the leasehold interest in the islands which he obtained on his first settlement there. AUGUSTUS died about three years ago, leaving his property on the islands to Mr. SMITH DORRIEN, who has continued the wise and liberal policy of the first proprietor. The value of the Scillys, it is said, has quintupled during Mr. SMITH'S management. So his unlucky love affair was of some benefit after all. Unhappily, it is seldom the case that so much strength comes out of abounding foolishness and weakness.

Some time ago a book in three volumes, having 2,300 octavo pages in all, appeared in London. It was published anonymously, and was entitled "The Book of God." As a matter of fact, it was the book of Dr. KENEALY, counsel for the TICHBORNE claimant. It is an amazing compound of mystic philosophy, old fables, idolatrous superstitions, and nonsense. It prefigures the coming of a twelfth Messiah about the present time. This twelfth is now in existence, though yet to be made manifest. His title is to be "Priest of the Sun." He is to be Cymric in origin, and to be born in Ireland; and, inasmuch as *hun*, or *hen*, is the ancient word for "priest," while *clios* is the Greek for "sun," what so clear as that the Twelfth Messiah is KENEALY, or KENEALY? We are indebted to Mr. MONCURE D. CONWAY for this interpretation of the text. He says further of the work:

> I have read a good many mad books in my life, but certainly never read so mad a book as this of KENEALY'S. To think that any human being ever devoted the years which it must have cost to produce these 2,300 pages, is simply appalling. It means, moreover, a development of agnostic fanaticism, which is not without significance in connection with the popular agitation or fury which the member for Stoke has so adequately kindled.

If Dr. KENEALY really is the Messiah he cannot come and begin his work in Chicago any too soon. Since the Philistines obtained control of us, there really has been no chance for ordinary righteousness to prevail.

The BARBARA FRIETCHIE controversy has been pretty well worked out. We refer to it again only to give an extract from a letter over Mr. WHITTIER'S own signature. The poet has not heretofore taken any personal share in the discussion. Now he writes:

> AMESBURY, May 5, 1875.—I wrote the ballad in the firm belief of the truth of the incident it describes, and the grounds of that belief seemed to me ample. It may be that my original informant—a lady in whom I have entire confidence—was herself misinformed by her friends. If so, the fact of the substantive and corroborative evidence I have since received is unreliable. If so, I can only say that I shall regret it, not so much from a feeling of personal disappointment as that it involves the loss of the noble ideal of patriotism to which I sought to do honor. As a matter of fact I have no wish to perpetuate in any offensive sense the incidents of that sad fraternal strife, the very names of whose battle-fields I would gladly see erased from our national flags.
>
> "Buried be the dreadful past,
> Its common stain be mourned, and let
> All memories soften to regret."

It seems to be admitted by those who deny the main incident of the ballad that the venerable Union woman did not hesitate to make a way with her cane through the Confederate squad in front of her door, applying to them epithets more energetic than polite, and that she had a Union flag in her house. If she did not show it on that occasion, so much the worse for Frederick City; and those who have given credit to the history of the heroism of its oldest inhabitant will very naturally sympathize with the indignant inquiry of one of her juvenile admirers: "If BARBARA FRIETCHIE didn't shake the flag at the Rebels, why didn't somebody else do it?"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Advancement in the noble science of gastronomy and devotion to its principles are clearly virtues of no common sort. Such virtues we would like our friends to have, and might even cultivate in ourselves, if the gods, and Fortune especially, were propitious. But we have not known them heretofore to be chiefly insisted on as political qualifications. Now the times are changing, and we with them. The foremost politicians in Washington are those who give divine dinners. The change is due in part to the Democratic revival, and the desire of the Democratic leaders to celebrate their incoming with proper splendor, but it is also in part an element of modern progress. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD steps into a glorious inheritance because his cook has the secret of making terrapin soup; BAYARD, of Delaware, is mentioned for the Presidency on the strength of his bisseful *pate de fois gras;* and the famous SAM WARD opens a way into the National Treasury with so dull and vulgar an instrument as boiled ham. Truly it is an age of cooks, in which the highest appeal is to the stomach; and the people themselves are, like the fugitive monarch, employed in the kitchen-service.

The temperance associations of San Francisco have given Sunday-evening lectures for a number of years, and have found the plan to work well. The average audience is now over 1,000 strong. There is no charge for admission. The lectures are on all sorts of interesting subjects, religious, scientific, historical, artistic, and literary. The San Francisco *Chronicle* thinks this course suggested the organization of the Chicago Sunday-Lecture Society, which it mentions in terms of high praise. The latter, however, was really suggested by the success of the London organization of the same name. It does not give the public its lectures, but sells them at cost price; so that the good it does has no taint of charity. The success of the San Francisco experiment seems to show that the people are ready everywhere to use their one day of leisure in acquiring knowledge through the medium of good lectures. We may add another illustration of this fact. Sunday-Lecture Societies are now being organized in St. Louis and Milwaukee.

Some of the best families of the Presidency of Bengal are dissatisfied with an order received from the Government. The natives, it will be understood, are remarkably imitative, and copy European manners and customs, much to their own misfortune. One imitation into which they have been misled is in clothing their servants in red or scarlet liveries. Red or scarlet is the emblem of Empire in India, and the Government officials, objecting to this popularizing of the Imperial colors, issued an order directing the offenders to select some less distinguished hue. Unfortunately, a Commissioner of Police was intrusted with the order, and the Bengalee Baboos were indignant. The affair was insignificant, but the manner of treating it by the Government was so offensively indelicate that trouble may arise.

On the 4th day of May, his descendants, numbering more than one hundred, celebrated the one-hundredth birthday of NATHANIEL EATON, of Sutton, N. H. The event was an important one in the neighborhood. Poems, letters, speeches, by his grandsons and others were used with enchanting enjoyment, and speculations as to what the old gentleman had seen in his 100 years of life. Born fifteen days after the battles of Lexington and Concord, his cradle was rocked by the earthquake throes of the Revolution. His infantile nature was first aroused by the drum-beat of freedom. His childish cries mingled with the booming cannon of Bunker Hill. And what with the supper, the speeches, the poems, the congratulations, and all the other exciting causes, the good old gentleman took pneumonia, and died next day of centennialism. Let his fate be a warning. We have already "something too much of this."

Nobody has been able to say how the London newspapers obtained reports of the proceedings at the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of English Free Masons, but it has been shrewdly surmised that the participants were overcome by a spasm of snobbishness. They doubtless wished the outside world to know exactly how grand they were. The interest of the occasion to the general public consists rather in the fact that the Prince of Wales was installed thus in the ceremonies of the installation. The Marquis of Ripon resigned immediately upon his conversion to the Church of Rome. The Prince of Wales succeeds as the representative of the first Protestant Power in Europe. The power of Masonry is thus bound to Protestantism more firmly than ever. The great significance of the change of head is seen in the announcement that the Grand Lodges of Italy and England are now for the first time fraternizing,—a thing that was not dreamed of during the Marquis of Ripon's incumbency.

A barbarous and thoroughly immoral suggestion is made by the Toledo *Blade* in the following words:

> It would not be a bad idea to publish the names of such large property-owners in this city as refuse to contribute their mite towards the building of the Columbus & Toledo Road. The people should know who want to reap a large share of the benefits from such improvements, but refuse to aid in their construction.

The idea that the people can judge accurately of the private affairs of men reported to be wealthy, and visit them with public reproach because of their supposed shortcomings in a certain direction, is puerile, if not vicious. The proposed plan of intimidation is worthy of the Ku-Klux.

The best laugh that has come out of the Whisky-Ring exposures has been at the expense of the Milwaukee *News*, which, as we some time ago noticed, stigmatized the whole proceeding in that city as "a deliberate insult to a prominent Milwaukeean." Everybody remembers how the Chicago Aldermen, and Boss TWEED, and ALEXANDER SHEPHERD, and Gov. MORTON—not to mention Prince SAM. RANDOLPH—have been insulted on various occasions in about the same discourteous and inconsiderate manner.

PERSONAL.

SCHUYLER COLFAX arrived yesterday at the Palmer House.

The Rev. Dr. SHELDON, of Princeton, N. J., is at the Tremont House.

Two dark and mysterious DANS have just expired: DAN BRYANT and *Danburian*.

PAULINE'S "vocal velvet" has worn out, and her Swinburnian beauty has frizzled into a recollection.

Mr. G. D. HAMMILL, of the Board of Trade, has returned to Chicago, after a two years' absence in Europe.

SEYMOUR states that ELI PERKINS has sued the Milwaukee *News* for $40,000. This is one of the best jokes of the season.

The *Danburian* is at last dead. But there's no telling when the newspapers'll have done buryin' its editor, MCGRACHY.

They are trying to rob GOUNOD of the Soldiers' Chorus in "Faust," by saying it is a Magyar air played as long ago as 1765 in Hungary.

It is considered singular that Mrs. TILTON'S clock should have stopped running ever since the little bird began to sing in her heart.

The Prince of Wales is going to accompany the English Arctic expedition in his yacht a little way. He's not idiyachtic enough to go too far.

It is coming slowly but surely West, and our people are to blame if they are not prepared. KATE FIELD played *Peg Woffington* in Cleveland lately.

That sea-serpent must be made of flannel. His immersion in water is shrinking him rapidly, for he only measures 120 feet now. He'll be a centipeda before long.

Philadelphia hotel-keepers furnish Centennial beef to their patrons. There is plenty to be had here, and the restaurants will gain by its shipment to Philadelphia.

ANDREW JOHNSON tried to raise the roof of the Senate Chamber the other day, but a tornado kindly lifted the covering from his own house, with only half the blow.

DALY'S going to give each lady of his company a silver brick at the hundredth performance of the "Big Bonanza." Isn't that rather a hod way of showing his appreciation?

JAMES MORA, a wandering showman with a learned pig, committed suicide because the keep of the pig exceeded his earnings. He did not think of rendering him profitable.

Two deaths from sun-stroke are reported from Scotland on April 19. This is the first time a bright thing was known to penetrate the Gaelic cranium, and it naturally caused death.

Capt. LAWSON, an English sailor, has discovered the loftiest mountain in the world upon the Island of New Guinea, at the junction of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. It is 32,783 feet high.

It took Mr. GILL, of Wolverhampton, England, only one hour and 4¼ minutes to kill and dress nine sheep, while it takes the average belle nearly twice as long to dress one, let alone the killing.

A fast but cultivated St. Louis youth offers honorable wedlock to that fair variety songstress who will use *were* for *was* in the right place. This is the *Republican's* announcement, and WATERLOO'S one it is.

So intemperate have the clergy of the United Kingdom been in their attacks on TYNDALL, that a calm, philosophical analysis of his views by the Rev. Dr. R. E. HOOPER has drawn him out in a courteous letter of thanks.

Only two photographers have been permitted the privilege of obtaining sittings from Mad. RISTORI. They are SARONY, of New York, and GENTILE, of this city. The latter has some excellent portraits of this distinguished actress.

The St. Louis *Democrat* expired yesterday, suffocated with maps. Wrapping the blanket-sheet of his couch around him, Mr. FISHBACK ceased to be an editor, breathed his journalistic soul into the quiet air, and started for Washington.

The Boston *Times* not only publishes an interview with BOUCICAULT, but even goes so far as to declare in small caps: "ROBIN HOOD was a myth." Those Eastern papers catch the rays of the rising sun several hours before we do, evidently.

The Detroit *Free Press* paragraphist ought to be ashamed of poking fun at Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S numerous initials. How would he like to be called C. B. F. N. J. H. W. Y. P. LEWIS for about ten minutes?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Indian Commissioners or snake parsons of the British Government declare that Australian snakes are comparatively harmless. They tried them on dogs. The Indian cobra is quite another reptile, and is more deadly than our rattlesnake.

The Detroit *Free Press* says a lady is the best traveling-companion in the market, in which conclusion we heartily agree, unless the aforesaid lady has relatives who understand telegraphing ahead of you to the police. We despise that.—*Milwaukee News.*

Signor SALVINI writes to a friend in London: "I cannot find words in which to express my gratitude for the honor and pleasure which the dramatic artists of London lavished upon me on Monday last. I saw assembled before me at Drury Lane Theatre the elite of the English dramatic family, and the spontaneous ovation I received has so filled my heart with gratitude that I feel the necessity of begging you to share a part of it."

JOHN RICHARDSON, of Minnesota, was sick all winter, and is abed yet. His neighbors consequently turned in and seeded his farm for him, and there are bets of 100 to 1 there'll be no mushing and Beecherizing done in that community of practical Christians.

EPHRAIM ALLEN said to the commander of Ticonderoga, "Get up, you white-livered scoundrel!" but the historian has thought proper to make him remark, "Arise, my respected friend, and surrender this establishment as soon as you conveniently can."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Mr. ROBERT DICKEY, of this city, had the distinguished honor of winning the third prize of the Columbia College Law School for the essay and general examination upon legal topics. Mr. DICKEY is a graduate of Harvard, and was third in a graduating class of 210 members.

Mr. BENOS and his Society are frightfully bothered with this problem: If a man rescues a fly, does he invade the rights of the spider? BENOS conscientiously respects the rights of the spiders, but he intends to rescue the flies, and this troublesome dilemma has ruined his peace.

The Baroness of Gorlitz and a Silesian Countess engaged in a street-fight the other day, and were arrested. They were sisters-in-law, and the latter omitted to erect a monument over her deceased husband's grave. They were tried for disorderly conduct, and, being noble, were discharged.

"That ar' patch of ground 's mon'rible," said an Omaha man, pointing to a grave all by itself outside the town. "I reckin you'll know that, stranger, when you see it ag'in. The ockypant of that was the first man HORACE GREELEY ever told to git West—likewise he was hung for stealin' a mewl."

If CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS should be elected President of the United States, it is calculated that his presence would reduce the average temperature of the White-House at least 30 per cent. It is a tradition in Massachusetts that the ADAMS family never paid a penny for ice.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The scenic artist of BOOTH'S Theatre copied the new *Tribune* Building into a street-scene in "Evadne." JAY GOULD happened to occupy a proscenium box at the time. Instantly observing the omission of the "Lager-Beer" sign from the painting, he strode haughtily from the box, and has not patronized the house since.

When a Halifax, England, bridegroom came to the house to lead his bride-elect to the church, he found that she had eloped with her sister's betrothed and his "best man." But he came to be married, one way or the other, and as the sister then and there dismissed her old sweetheart, they concluded to make a match of it.

Since STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS descended from that fatal chair, the Post-Office Department has begun to doubt the wisdom of abolishing the Brooklyn office. The letters are all addressed to the witness, and contain the request that he will not mention the writer's name with those of Mrs. STANTON, WHITELAW REID, and others.

The New York *Witness*, a religious daily, charges the Rev. T. K. BEECHER, of Elmira, with defending the liquor-sellers of his town, saying, "I defend you; your trade is lawful; no one can accuse you of misdeeds." It likewise hints that "he is as erratic on the temperance issue as his more famous brother has been in theology."

MARK TWAIN'S detractors are pursuing him with a relentless hate, which should be a warning to all men who think themselves funny. A Mississippi River man has now divulged the distressing fact that MARK TWAIN was a poor pilot, but he only failed to clear the river of snags because he hadn't boats enough. He was never known to go by one.

He was a rich American in Paris who discovered that an unpleasant-looking fellow followed him every day from morning till night. He became uneasy, and diplomatic inquiry was made whether the man who watched was connected with the police. As a result of much negotiation the unpleasant person was arrested, and proved to be a gatherer of butts of cigars. The rich American only smoked famous brands, and only smoked them half up, and it paid to follow him.

Warsaw (Ky.) girls offer themselves to the bachelor just as they are, with 25-cent clothes on them. There are but thirty-one of these phenomenal bipeds, and their oath binds them to abstain from more expensive dress-goods for one year. Prompt and decisive action is necessary. We do not admire these ladies, nor do we recommend them, for they are all necessarily homely, ring-boned, or spavined, or they'd never voluntarily do it. It's not in the sex, mind you.

The press agents who are constantly announcing the accession of hundreds of members by Plymouth congregation since the trial began overlook the still more interesting fact that the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, of which Dr. STORRS is pastor, has gained still more members of late. This trial is not such a blow at religion as the faithful feared it would be. Indeed, many people of judgment discover that they can now afford to believe some of the statements made by the defendant to be a little obscure.

A young man with speculation in his eye called at an insurance office in Indianapolis, the other day, and asked what a policy on his mother's life for $2,000 would cost. He explained that he had bought some real estate, and that as future payments would crowd him some, he thought to realize enough on the old lady's death, as she could not live long, to help him out. The insurance man advised him not to stop at any half measures, but secure the old lady's skeleton as well and dispose of it to one of the medical colleges.

The Boston *Transcript* has been seized with prevalent skepticism so far as to ask the following easy conundrum: "If the balloonist cannot reach an altitude beyond 2,000 metres and sustain life, the question arises, What became of ELIJAH?" If the writer asks this in a reverential spirit, as one seeking information, and not as endeavoring to throw discredit upon an incontrovertible phenomenon, he will learn that the last heard of that venerable aeronaut was when he threw down his overcoat to ELISHA, for the double purpose of lightening the car and diminishing the heat of the chariot of fire.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; S. Parker, Jr., Boston; C. F. Smith, Toledo; W. H. Brooks, Topeka; F. G. Noonan, Kansas; J. H. Donovan, U. S. A.; T. Bennett, Buffalo; John O. Tracy, Sterling; W. H. Clark, Watertown; George A. Hale, Cleveland; H. H. Bell, Boston; M. Porter, Ohio; J. B. Dallas, Pittsburg; G. D. Bass, Boston; H. M. Warren, Cincinnati; J. M. McGhee, Jackson.... *Tremont House*—H. C. King, St. Louis; H. W. Bradley, New Orleans; A. A. Adams, Pittsburg; Gen. George Wilfrid, U. S. A.; D. J. Chamberlain, Boston; Theodore P. Greene, St. Louis; J. H. Benham, Jr., New York; C. Wilson, Valparaiso; E. A. Mills, Boston; E. S. Smith, Winona; George B. Shaw, Iron Claire; P. D. Hidenour, Kansas; A. K. McClintock, Cincinnati; W. H. Townsend, New York.... *Palmer House*—H. J. Lambert, Philadelphia; E. L. Santorn, Boston; Marsh French, San Francisco; Daniel Sharp, Boston; E. B. Secomb, Boston; E. P. Drake, St. Paul; E. B. Watkinson, Hartford; Aniey Wilcox, New Haven; J. L. Greene, Hartford; Daniel Morse, Detroit; W. G. Fish, Boston; A. B. Adams, Albany; Rupert Hoddock, New York; J. L. Worthy, Springfield; John Willard, Norwich; Louis Buis, New Orleans; John A. Ordway, Boston; W. W. Buchanan, Baltimore; William B. Sprague, Boston; New York; F. Gonzalez, Chili.... *Grand Pacific*—H. G. Richardson, Philadelphia; R. Proctor, Vermont; J. H. McVicker, Minneapolis; Robert Lowry, Davenport; Thomas Cooke, Cincinnati; B. Dunlop, Kentucky; Edward F. Reed, Boston; R. A. Knight, Des Moines; F. B. Berliet, New York; J. W. Parish, Washington; John A. Sutton, Pittsburg; A. W. Powell, Cleveland; C. Tyson, New York; David Atwood, Madison, Wis; E. B. Bissland, Boston; J. H. Kissam, New York; J. M. Hedrick, Ottumwa; John C. Hazel, Boston; John Evans, Denver; E. B. Palmer, Marquette; George W. Bigler, Boston; J. Coop, St. Louis; C. L. Poor, Burlington; C. H. Kellogg, Peoria; Thad. C. Pound, Wisconsin.... *Stranahan House*—Kalman, New York; Gen. Thomas Rosser, Minnesota; H. C. Atkins, Milwaukee; P. D. Drake, Argus, Rock Island; U. B. Professon, Bloomington; O. S. Beardsley, Mount Carroll; G. L. Davis, Clinton; James B. Hall, Jr., Boston; Mrs. Hall, Jr., Boston; Mrs. Hazen, New York; and John Moulton, Minneapolis.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE.

In All Lines Our City Leads the Van.

The "Home-Made" Pie-Bakery of Moody & Waters.

Where the Best Pies Are Baked, and How It Is Done.

The manufacturers of Chicago are, as a rule, enterprising, taking pride in their business, and in each line leading the van over those of other cities. Among those who have built up a large and rapidly increasing business exclusively on its merits may be mentioned the firm of Moody & Waters, pie manufacturers, whose wares are the favorite with dealers and consumers, and to purchase a pie with their trade-mark, "Home Made," is to guarantee a superior and excellent article.

This enterprising firm have been in business over two years. Last year they built their present

LARGE AND CONVENIENT PIE-BAKERY,

one of the best in the United States, with especial reference to their wants and the demands of their trade. The building, situated at No. 41 North Green street, is a handsome two-story and basement brick, occupying a space of ground 25 by 128 feet. The office is handsomely furnished, and contains all appliances necessary for the transaction of their extensive business. They started with one wagon, but are at present running four as handsome vehicles as can be seen anywhere, in addition to numbers of bread and baker-wagons to supply wholesale purchasers. Messrs. Moody & Waters also furnish several bakeries with pies, the bakers finding it cheaper to buy of them, as they also receive a better article than they could themselves furnish. In the bakery which is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Waters,

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM

prevails. Each hand has a particular work to do, and from long practice all become very proficient and rapid in their several duties. Everything is of the best, including machinery and help. About fifteen hands are employed, all experienced in their specialties. A full set of patent pie machines are used, and the firm were the first in the city to use a Vail rotary oven, of which they have two.

All of Moody & Waters' pies are branded "Home Made," as a trade-mark, and the firm are the only ones to send out warm pies, hot from the oven. The dealers who purchase of them are not slow in appreciating the advantage to be derived from having always fresh pies on sale, and consequently Moody & Waters' customers are satisfied, and will "swear by" them. Their trade is among the best dealers in the city, and is every day increasing. At the time the writer visited this model bakery, Mr. Waters mentioned incidentally that he had baked 1,200 pies that morning before 9 o'clock, and all these had been sent out "piping hot."

Messrs. Moody & Waters do no retail business, and consequently can give

THEIR UNDIVIDED ATTENTION

to their wholesale trade, and the wisdom of this policy is seen in the satisfaction evinced by their customers. Their pies are acknowledged to be the best ever baked in the city, especially custard, cocoanut, and pumpkin.

The first year they were in business they sold over 500,000 pies, and the second year they run up the figures to over 700,000. And in this connection it may be well to state that the bakery has a capacity of 550 pies per hour, which amount they frequently turn out.

Among other improvements and facilities possessed by no other bakery is the splendid Fisher refrigerator, which Messrs. Moody & Waters have lately added to their already complete establishment, and which will be used for keeping fruit in summer. To give the best idea of its size and capacity we may say that the refrigerator holds nine tons of ice.

Several prominent bakers purchase Moody & Waters' "Home-Made" pies, and will cordially indorse them for excellence.

The prompt and liberal style of doing business of Messrs. Moody & Waters is characteristic of Chicago business men. Their honorable dealing takes well with their customers, and their rapidly-increasing business is a sure indication of meritorious manufacture.

HOW I BECAME A BILLIONAIRE.

That this world is but a fleeting show is apparent to the most obtuse observer. It is equally apparent that he who gets the most out of life's circus, who sees the entire hippodrome, must have money. Oh, money! money! money! The good god—the omnipotent god of this world. The pretty golden god, that buys your bread and potatoes, beer and parsnips; buys your hat and coat; buys your way into good society; buys you a pretty wife; buys the preacher's smile; buys you a seat in the Senate; and when you die, buys you a half a dozen first-class obituary eulogies; buys you a splendid mausoleum, a prominent place in history, and finally sends your soul to realms celestial. What power this golden god has! What a perfect enchanter he is! He can make an ugly man pretty; an insignificant one noble and commanding; a mean man a Christian and philanthropist; a fop an Adonis; a woman repulsive as a mud fence, as beautiful as the bird of paradise; and an arrant fool wiser than the seven sages of Greece. I have known a man who had not the good common sense of the average tomtit, whose society was courted and advice sought on all occasions, for the sole reason that he was rich. I was sitting, a few days ago, in my office musing upon the subject of wealth, and the unequal distribution of property in this world. In my meditations this question kept forcing itself upon my mind: Why is it that a man is sent into this world without previous consultation or arrangement, and at the very beginning of life is informed that he must get money, money, money,—must root hog or die? I could not answer the question. Yet I know that I have been insulted and humiliated with such a statement many times. Why, I also asked myself, is it that I can't enjoy all that is beautiful and glorious in this world without having money, money, money? I couldn't tell why it was—thought it might be owing to an artificial state of things; but it was plain to me that I couldn't. While pondering on these matters, I suddenly resolved that I would have money, since it was so necessary, and I said to myself: I am going to have wealth; yes, I am determined to have wealth; yes, I shrieked, I will have vast wealth; I will be as rich as Croesus. How shall I attain it? Shall I rob a National Bank? No. Shall I induce some rich man to call me a d—d liar, and a thief, and a perjured villain, and sue him for slander and recover a large verdict? No. I will get rich honestly. I will do it in this way, and I fell to soliloquising in this manner: I have a watch worth $50. I will trade that watch for a horse. I shall make a good trade. The horse I will exchange for a yoke of oxen. I will fatten the oxen, and get them in very nice order, and sell them for Christmas beef for $400. I will invest that sum in mess pork, and it will rise in an unprecedented manner, and I will convert my $400 into $1,200. With this sum I will proceed to France. I will go into the country about Rouen and buy twelve Norman stallions. In crossing the ocean one of them will die, but I will dispose of the others in a very advantageous manner, and realize $11,000 on that transaction. I will then go to my neighbor, Mr. Fenton, and I will say to him: Mr. Fenton, I have been extremely fortunate with my Norman stallions. I have made a large sum of money. I desire to buy your section of land. I will give you $11,000. He will say it is a fine piece of land, but I believe I will accept your proposition, and he will immediately make me a deed. Next day he will come to me and say he is sick of the sale, and will offer me $25,000 for the farm. I will greedily accept his offer, and give him back his farm. I will invest my $25,000 in Cashmere goats, and make an enormous profit on them. When I dispose of my goats I will be worth $50,000. I will then commence shaving good notes, and the community will soon be startled with the intelligence that I am worth a hundred thousand. About this time I will be elected President of a Historical Society. I will take this hundred thousand and go to a sparsely-settled country, and buy a large amount of land. I will lay out a town on the land, and call it Nineveh, because Jonah was three days in the whale's belly. I will sell a great many town lots, and I will judiciously offer the "Pilgrim's Progress" bound in Turkish morocco as a premium to every town lot purchaser. I will then build up very rapidly, and with immense additional profits, I will dispose of all my land very valuable, and I will sell it in small tracts to poor men, giving them a bond for a deed, providing for a forfeiture on the slightest failure on their part. I will sell out all my land and town lots finally, and I will be worth half a million. I will then be elected to the State Senate, and will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, also of the Committees on Education and Federal Relations. About this time I will buy a township of land, and will give employment to 1,000 hands. Of course I will build an elegant and palatial country residence. I will carry on farming operations for five years very extensively, and, at the end of that time, I will sell my township for double what I gave for it. I will then be a millionaire. The degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon me, and I will be twice chosen to represent my people in the Lower House of Congress. I will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and the leader of the House. When I rise to speak the first time, everybody in the Chamber will turn pale, and there will be profound silence. After leaving Congress I will invest my money in railroad stocks, and in five years I will be worth the sum of $50,000,000. I will go out to California for my health, and will very wisely invest all my money in mining stocks; stocks will rise in such a manner as to ostensibly amaze everybody; new and prodigious deposits of gold and silver will be found; bonanzas will be discovered, and I will soon find myself the richest man in the world. I will be the first billionaire in the country. The President will send me an autograph letter congratulating me, and tendering me the portfolio of the Secretary of the Treasury. I will then go to Europe, and visit all the old towns and ruins, and cathedrals, the Tower of Pisa, the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and all the other curiosities. I will visit the Leaning Pillars of Stafa, and write a scientific article about them, which will be printed in *Harper's Magazine* with illustrations. After recuperating, I will come home ready for business. I will be chosen as Senator in Congress. My maiden speech will produce a profound sensation. I will speak as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE SENATORS:

On this august and sublime occasion it is but natural [cheers] that I should feel a diffidence—a great diffidence [sobbing in the gallery] in addressing your Honorable Honors upon the vast subject before us. It is well known to your Honorable Honors that I represent a great people—a great people [tremendous noble people—a godlike people." [immense weeping in the gallery, and such tremendous applause that the Honorable speaker was unable to proceed.]

I will be the most popular, wittiest, and wisest man in the country. There will be a great many little paragraphs in the newspapers about me. When I visit New York there will be something like this in the *Herald* and *Tribune:* "The Hon. ——, of Illinois, gave a dinner at Delmonico's yesterday to a select company, among whom were the veteran Thurlow Weed, Horatio Seymour, Whitelaw Reid, William Cullen Bryant, A. T. Stewart, Theodore Tilton, William B. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Susan B. Anthony. The dinner was the most magnificent ever given in the city, there being the unprecedented number of forty courses; the extraordinary spectacle of deer's eyes floating in green-turtle soup was seen for the first time. Five hundred different kinds of wines graced the table. The Hon. ——, of Illinois, was the wittiest man at the table. This meeting is supposed to have a political significance. The entertainment cost the enormous sum of $40,000, which the Hon. —— of Illinois, paid before leaving the establishment. It was in every respect a far more brilliant and dazzling affair than the dinner given some years ago by the late Sir Morton Peto."

When I visit Chicago, THE TRIBUNE and *Times* will have the following: "The Hon. —— of Illinois, is occupying parlors at the Palmer. Yesterday afternoon he held a levee in the Ladies' Ordinary; more than 5,000 citizens called upon the honorable gentleman; to-night there will be a torchlight procession, and fifty tar-barrels will be burned in honor of the distinguished guest."

Sometimes the following item concerning me will be seen in the papers of most any city: "The Hon. —— of Illinois, was lately in this city transacting important business connected with railroad interests. The supposition is that he is raising an immense corner on Western stock. He was very mysterious and non-communicative, and it is said his appearance here created a terrible flutter in monetary and political circles."

This paragraph will go the round: "The Hon. —— of Illinois, was standing on the steps of the Custom-House in this city yesterday, swinging a gold tooth-pick listlessly in his right hand, when a poor colored boy approached him, and asked the favor of blacking his boots; the honorable gentleman, in a dignified manner, allowed him to do so; when the job was done, the honorable gentleman said, in a bluff manner: 'What's the bill?' 'Ten cents, mass,' replied the poor negro. The honorable gentleman immediately made him a check for $10,000. He is a descendant of a noble French family, is a very eccentric man, and is widely spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency."

I will be elected President of the United States. My inaugural address will commence: "Fellow-citizens of Maine, of New Hampshire, of Vermont, of Rhode Island, of Connecticut, of New York, of New Jersey, of Del——"

At this point my soliloquizing was unceremoniously interrupted by the grocery man, who rushed into my office and presented the following:

H. Vincent, to Toby Smith, Dr.
To balance on egg.....$ 50

"My friend," said I, looking at him in a reproachful manner, "I have just learned of the death of my grandfather. I cannot transact any business for many days." He left. In five minutes another man came in with an account of 37½ cents for merchandise. Said I to him, in a mournful voice, "I just learned a few minutes ago of the unexpected decease of my grandmother, aged 96." The things of this world have no interest for me," and I bowed my head upon the table and groaned. He left the room deeply moved. In about five minutes in came a red-headed man, and asked if I could pay him 5 cents, the balance I owed him on herring. "Sir," said I, in lugubrious tones, "I but a moment ago received a telegram imparting the sad intelligence of the sudden demise of my father and mother. They were simultaneously attacked with apoplexy, and passed away together. I will be unable to transact secular business for many months; excuse my emotion." As I made this remark I clapped my handkerchief to my eyes, and counterfeited intense grief. The man went away in tears. Fearing that another creditor might come along, I left the office and went home. I felt exceedingly small after the dissipation of my splendid day dream, and I determined to put an end to my desire for wealth. I got an old horse-pistol. I loaded it heavily. I went behind the house. I placed it against my forehead and fired. I blowed out my brains, and I have felt better ever since. HENRY VINCENT.

The Grand Orchestrion.

Messrs. Kaltenbach Bros., who have been to so much labor and expense to bring to Chicago the largest orchestrion in the world, are fast bringing their mammoth instrument into a position to realize the great expectations of our citizens concerning its wonderful powers. The furore at first created by the advent of the "Mountain of Music" does not seem to have decreased, as crowds are still standing anxiously around waiting for the four orchestras within the cases to "spiel."

Many of our best citizens with their families have visited the elegant and commodious ladies' gallery to obtain a look, and thousands of others have tested E. Stephan & Co.'s excellent Toledo beer, than which there is none better made. The pieces which accompany the orchestrion are about thirty in number, and comprise the choicest operatic selections, any one of which it is well worth the while of lovers of music to hear. Brunswick's old billiard hall is likely to become a popular place of resort.

Now Is the Time.

It is always the right time to do a good act, and every man with a family should regard himself short of his duty until his home is endowed with a Wilson Shuttle sewing-machine. Let it be understood that this admirable machine captured the prize medal and Diploma of Honor at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, and has everywhere demonstrated its superiority over all other machines. Salesroom No. 197 State street. This Company want a few more good agents.

Prescription.

Everybody said 'twas cold yesterday, except D. J. Lines, 139 South Clark street. He said, "Button up in a nice business suit I sell at $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20, $25, or $30," Then add one or two of those Melton overcoats he sells for $8, $10, or $12, or take a better one for $14, $16, $18, $20, or $25. If you don't feel warmer then, we think you had better take two suits of good underwear. D. J. Lines keeps all kinds of clothing and men's furnishing goods, and they must be sold, "sure as your life," at 139 South Clark street.

"Removal."

Grandon & Trefed, Jr., agents of the celebrated Brandsil, Dieme & Co.'s French ranges and Bradley and Chilson's Coke furnace, have removed to their spacious new quarters, 110 Lake street.

Shawnee XX Coal,

introduced by the Baltimore & Ohio Coal Company, has, by several months and several tons, been pronounced to the best and best for stoves and domestic purposes. Be careful not to be deceived by inferior quality of coal, sold under the above name. Address General Office, No. 28 Washington street.

A Vote of Thanks.

The following resolutions were adopted, in the meeting of the Board of Administration, held at the Armory yesterday, and were approved by the Quartermaster, C. H. Gillespie:

WHEREAS, W. D. Stryker, Cooke & Co., of New York, having taken the contract for furnishing uniforms and equipments for the First Regiment Illinois State Guard of Chicago, and having uniformed and equipped the regiment in less than a month, to the complete satisfaction of the Board of Administration and the regiment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said W. D. Stryker, Cooke & Co., merit and hereby receive our hearty thanks for the splendid uniforms they have so well fitted to each member of this regiment.

Resolved, That we hereby recommend them to any military organization contemplating new uniforms, feeling assured that for quality, fit, and dispatch in making they have no superior.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chairman.
M. R. CHESTERTER,
S. APPLETON,
W. DICKERSON,
C. S. DYKE.

For Ladies, Children, and Misses.

On Monday we shall open a large and attractive stock of ladies' cotton underwear, made in a superior manner, and of the very best of cotton, at prices astonishingly low, in fact cheaper than the same style, quality, and finish can be made at home. Every piece warranted perfect in fit and make. Also, a large assortment of misses' and children's short and long dresses. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., 137 and 139 State street.

Schwab's Return.

L. B. Stowell has just returned from New York, and while there succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Schwab, chief cutter and fitter of the noted tailoring establishment of Bell & Co. Mr. Schwab will be at home to his old patrons of New York and his new ones of Chicago on and after Monday, at Stowell's tailoring parlors (over Brown's), No. 136 Madison street.

We Are Continuing

to give excellent bargains in Llama lace shawls and jackets. Our prices we guarantee the lowest, and our stock the largest. We are selling an extra fine shawl as low as $12. It is surprising to see what an elegant shawl we can sell for that price. We have also a large stock of cashmere jackets and talmas new and desirable shapes. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., 137 and 139 State street.

Art Lovers Invited.

In passing Wabash avenue, corner of Monroe, we noticed a "coll

REAL ESTATE.

Some Interesting Disclosures About Iowa Land Titles.

The Sales of the Week Few and Unimportant.

The Rate of Interest on Mortgages Settling to Nine Per Cent.

Protest of a Hyde Parker Against South Park Management.

The Source of Title to Property.

IOWA LANDS.
A WORD TO THE WISE.

A real estate operator in this city recently entered into a negotiation for the exchange of some of his property in Cook County for about 1,500 acres of land in Dickinson County, Iowa. An abstract of title to the Iowa property was furnished, commencing with the title in the county, but not showing how the county acquired ownership. From thereon down everything seemed to be properly shown and regular. The person making the exchange was ascertained to be quite wealthy, and the Chicago party, while not fully satisfied, or at least wondering why the abstract should simply commence with the title in the county, still being satisfied with the grantor's responsibility, decided to accept a deed. When the deed was tendered, however, it proved to be a special warranty. The Chicago party then positively declined to complete the negotiation without fully satisfying himself that the chain was perfect from the United States patent to the alleged owner, and therefore wrote to responsible attorneys to make a thorough search and report. The following is an extract from their letter covering the point in question: "Refuse all lands coming from Dickinson County that cannot be traced through her to the United States. Dickinson County, in an early day, expecting to get title to a large quantity of swamp lands in her limits, deeded by quit-claim all her rights and title in expectancy to those lands to one John H. Prestcott and others. The swamp-land selections were not approved by Government, and the county consequently got no title. To settle the question beyond a doubt the county has recently had these transfers all set aside."

Accompanying this letter was a list giving the names of the actual owners of the property, none of which corresponded with those furnished in the abstract. Of course there was nothing to do but to cease further negotiations.

The object of this statement is not to convey the impression that the alleged owner of the Iowa property willfully intended to convey land which did not belong to him, for he *possibly* thought that his title was a good one, but it is to call attention to the necessity that exists for parties contemplating the purchase of Iowa lands to have in every instance a most thorough search instituted from the Government to the proposed grantor. We do not understand that the County of Dickinson is the only one in which such circumstances are likely to occur, but that the *swamp-land titles*, so called, have in some of the choicest property in the State, and while so much Iowa land is being offered for sale or exchange for Chicago property or we deem it proper to submit the above facts for the guidance and consideration of our readers. One of the worst features of the case is the evident connivance of the County Recorder in giving such abstracts without the adverse titles. This makes the deception much more possible, for most persons would take a little from a county, as we in Chicago take an abstract showing title in Canal Trustees without desiring to go back of it.

SALES OF THE WEEK.
AN UNIMPORTANT RECORD.

The past week has had no relief from the unseasonable weather that has hitherto depressed the spring trade in land. Added to this, the diversions of the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic have interfered with business. The result is that we have to present a record of sales which, though not barren of interest, contains as few important transactions as we have had to present in the record of any equal time since last winter.

Levi Wing & Co. have sold 216 feet on Burling street, just south of Belden avenue, for $18,000. The purchasers will commence the erection at once of ten two-story brick houses.

F. L. Fake & Co. have sold a house and lot on South Sangamon, near Van Buren street, for $9,000.

Ira Brown has sold eight lots on Park Ridge for $800, and two lots in Desplaines for $400.

E. S. Dreyer has sold 25 feet on southeast corner of Sigel and Sedgwick streets for $3,500, and 50 feet on Wells street, north of Goethe street, for $3,150.

J. L. McKeever sold to Lyman R. Adams four houses on Bowen avenue, between Langley and Vincennes avenues, and two on Forty-first street, between Langley and Cottage Grove avenues, all for $44,000.

S. C. Griggs sold 26½x180 feet on Terrace Row, Michigan avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, for $8,000, all cash down, to John B. Lyon.

The Lakeside Publishing Company have sold the Lakeside Building, corner of Clark and Adams streets, and leasehold interest, to the heirs of P. F. W. Peck, for $140,000.

Henry Ujorth has sold, in Highwood, one two-story brick house, lot 100x200, on High street, for $5,500; on Highwood avenue, one two-story frame house, lot 50x200, for $5,000; on Prairie avenue, one two-story brick house, lot 100x200, for $5,000; on ——— street, one two-story frame house, lot 50x175, for $4,500.

Clark & Silva have sold the three-story and basement pressed brick front No. 673 Wabash avenue, lot 22x170, with brick-barn, for $16,500. The same property cost, four years ago, $21,000.

O. J. Stough has sold to M. Somerville 1,100 feet at Hinsdale for $8,000; to John M. Wing, proprietor of *Land Owner*, a place for a home for $12,000; 100 feet to C. Johnson for $1,000.

W. S. Coffman has sold at Irving Park a house and lot on Polk street, east of Irving place, for $6,000; and a house and lot at Grayland, adjoining Irving Park, for $4,000.

The Lowa Railroad Land Company have sold in the month of April 171 farms, comprising 14,691 acres, and 180 village lots, for $115,765 cash. Collections on current sales and contracts for lands previously sold, $86,036.26.

W. A. Travis has sold forty lots in Miller's addition to Irving Park for $16,000.

C. H. Moore & Co. have sold a lot on West Washington street, near California avenue, for $900; lot in Shipman B. & M. Subdivision of 85, 40, 13, for $700; 126 feet southeast corner of Wallace and Fifty-seventh streets for $2,000, and two 50-foot lots in their Turner Park Subdivision for $800.

George H. Hess has sold 309 feet at Lacton, for the Lacton Land Company, to Mr. Cozzens, at $7.50 per foot.

B. F. Clarke has sold lot in Block 5, Washington Heights, for $350, and two lots in Block 70, same, for $600.

Loring & Chase have sold lot in Block 73, Norwood Park, for $750, and lot in Wood's Subdivision 33, 40, 14, for $1,500.

E. T. Sumwalt has sold in Block 3 thirty lots, and twelve lots in Block 3 in Clifton Addition to Washington Heights, for $14,600.

Clark & Silva have sold 103 by 150 feet to alley, on northwest corner of Morgan avenue and Esmond street, at Morgan Park, with two-story frame house, $4,000; and 100 by 300 feet, one half-acre triangular lot, on Prospect avenue near the dummy track at Morgan Park, with large two-story frame house and barn, sold to H. H. Minzel for $3,000.

CHEAPNESS OF CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Clark & Silva have begun the publication of a real-estate circular. In the number before us they say:

The real estate market for the last month has shown a few signs of life; such hopes have been indulged by many that an active business would spring up before the season. Undoubtedly such would be the case could those having capital to invest in new enterprises be convinced of a well-known fact to those who are fully posted, viz.: that Chicago real estate is cheaper by from 100 to 300 per cent than that of any other city of equal size and business pretentions in America. This certainly is true of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. It is strange that New York capitalists, for instance, will pay from 200 to $2,500 per front foot for lots from 6 to 8 miles from Wall street, while Chicago capitalists think our Grand Boulevard, lying directly due south, and only a little greater distance from the business center, with their elegant carriage, pedestrian, and horse parks, not worth one-fifth of that amount. Capitalists will pay $10 per square foot for land in Boston, while Chicago property can be had for $1 per foot, and in many instances for less. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Brooklyn, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Philadelphia, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Jersey City, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Newark, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Hoboken, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Yonkers, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Harlem, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Fordham, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Morrisania, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Tremont, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Fordham, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Morrisania, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot. Capitalists will pay $1 per foot for land in Tremont, while Chicago property can be had for 25 cents per foot.

THE LOAN MARKET.
RATE OF INTEREST SETTLING DOWN TO 9 PER CENT.

The aggregate of business the past week makes but a meagre showing, and but few loans of any large amount have been negotiated. The field for investments is narrowed through the cautious and conservative policy of loan agents, who have a plethora of funds but are nervous about placing money on anything but first-class security. The payments of interest are promptly met, and in too many instances the principal is returning to plague the capitalists, who are inquiring, "What shall we do with it?" We call attention to the gratifying fact that releases are more in number for the week just past than the incumbrances placed on record. The rate of interest is fast settling down to 9 per cent as a steady basis for real estate loans on all descriptions of property; in fact those who continue to demand 10 per cent find their occupation gone.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	226	$ 867,116	215	$ 812,259
Mortgages	40	115,479	71	150,195
Aggregate	266	$ 982,594	286	$ 962,454
Releases	207		293	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 15.

Instruments.	1875. No.	1875. Consideration.	1874. No.	1874. Consideration.
Trust-deeds	533	$2,260,769	518	$1,800,125
Mortgages	88	259,997	155	467,119
Aggregate	621	$1,520,766	773	$2,067,243
Releases	550		576	

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE PRESENT PHASE OF THE LICK FIASCO.

Several of the daily papers uphold James Lick in his indefensible attempt to revoke a solemn and voluntary action of his own. They plead that in his attempted revocation he only means to do this, that, or the other. These papers claim that he has a perfect right to do what he wishes with his own, etc. The fact, however, is that Mr. Lick has no more right to revoke his first will and conveyance to Trustees (unless it be shown that he was of unsound mind at the time) than any other person who has ever made a legal conveyance of property here. If Lick can justly revoke his gifts, and if it is mean to attempt to prevent his doing so, then the Trustees of every church and charity here would be acting meanly if they refused to surrender donations which the donors should ask to have returned to them. No one asked Lick for his property, and he has neither equitable nor legal right to ask for its return. And, furthermore, it cannot, by any possibility of means, be returned to him so as to make the title perfect in him again, unless on the ground of his being insane when he deeded it away. Some of the papers here been congratulating the public that, since the surrender to one of our courts by the Trustees, there will not be a lawsuit. Their congratulations, we fear, are vain. One of the most costly and protracted suits ever known is still almost certain to grow out of the matter. Lick cannot now prevent this, and neither can the Trustees. The title must be shown to be without cloud in somebody; it is not in Lick, for he gave the property away, and it is not clear in the Trustees, since Lick clouded it by raising a doubt of his sanity. The courts will have to say who it is in, and some of the most complicated points of law and equity ever raised can hardly help but be evoked in settling the contest.—*San Francisco Real Estate Record.*

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works between May 8 and May 14:

W. B. Clapp, one-story and basement brick, 40x80 feet, 11 Adams street.

William Albaugh, three-story and basement brick, stone front, 20x50 feet, 21 South Halsted street.

Loveland Bros., one-story brick, 14x24 feet, northwest corner Clark and Taylor streets.

E. S. Heaton, two-story and basement, stone front, 22x43 feet, Warren avenue, between Ashland and Ogden avenues.

Fred Hanson, two-story and basement, stone front, 22x67 feet, 191 Milwaukee avenue.

Aug Coleman, two-story and basement brick, 50x60 feet, Sheridan street.

John Bostovic, two-story and basement brick, 22x60 feet, West Twelfth street.

John Borden, five-story and basement stone front, 42x60 feet, 214 and 216 West Madison street.

S. Smith, two-story and basement brick, 30x39 feet, 227 Indiana avenue.

Thomas Clifford, three-story and basement brick, 22x54 feet, 156 East Harrison street.

E. G. Mason, four-story and basement stone front, 40x81 feet, 206 and 208 State street.

Sidney Myers, two-story and basement brick, 41x43 feet, on Rush street.

George Farnsworth, two-story and basement brick, 18x45 feet, on Thirty-seventh street.

Carl Wagner, one-story brick, 20x38 feet, on Ashland avenue.

R. W. Cook, two-story and basement brick, 20x38 feet, on Flournoy street.

William Iliff, two-story and basement brick, 44x36 feet, on Oak street.

Welden, Nibbeck & Co., two-story brick barn, 60x30 feet, on made land east of C. O. R. R.

James Parrott, two-story and basement brick, 24x60 feet, 418 South Halsted street.

M. Johnson, two-story and basement, 20x36 feet, on West Madison street.

Peter Brown, two-story brick, 22x32 feet, northwest corner Oakley street and North avenue.

A. Schillo, two-story and basement brick, 40x30 feet, in Robson's Addition, North Division.

John Gellom, two-story and basement brick, 32x30 feet, on Taylor street.

Peter Schatenhoffer, four-story and basement brick, 125x100 feet, on Lot 4 Block 44, Eighteenth street.

Henry Zimmerman, three-story and basement, 24x100 feet, north west corner Wells and Goethe streets.

Henry D. Lloyd, three-story and basement brick, 26x70 feet, on Michigan avenue.

W. Doehla, one-story brick, 12x20 feet, No. 808 West Madison street.

BUILDING.

The new building of the Bennett Medical College—Nos. 511 and 513 State street—is completed. The architecture is Gothic. The building is 40 by 100 feet, having five stories and a basement. The basement and first-floor are to be used for stores, the second floor for offices, the third for museum and lecture-room, the fourth and fifth for amphitheatre and dissecting-rooms. The ground and building cost $50,000. L. D. Cleaveland was the architect, and G. W. Webster the contractor. The building will be opened to the public on Thursday evening, May 20.

REMOVAL.

S. B. Bowles, formerly of Riverside, one of the wide-awake real estate men, has removed to No. 110 Dearborn street, and will hereafter devote himself to the business of Hinsdale property, with O. J. Stough.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, May 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Premises No. 190 South Sangamon st., dated May 14 ..... $ 9,000
John Gellom, 40x116 ft N of Monroe st, e f, 40x170 ft, dated May 15; Rebecca Church to John F. Atwater 800
Robinson st, 100 ft s of Lexington st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 21, 1872 350
Fry st, 264½ ft s of Ashland av, w f, 26x126 ft, dated May 10 1,000
Forrest av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 10 2,000
Forrest av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 7, 1874 2,000
Langley av, 264 Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, s f, 50x120 ft, with buildings, dated May 14 6,000
Fifth av, 175 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 50x140 ft, dated May 14 3,800
West Twelfth st, 175½ ft e of Desplaines st, s f, 20-80x120 ft, dated May 15 2,000
Page av, 77 4-10 ft n of West Kinzie st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 15 3,500
West Hubbard st, 62½ ft w of Campbell av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 15 900
Robinson st, 50 ft s of West Van Buren st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 15 1,000
Lot 3 in C. Cox et al's subd in W. ¼ sec 28, dated May 8 1,100

Forquer et, 166 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 32x120 ft-19 ft, dated May 15 4,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.
Champlain av, 208 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25 1-3x8 ft, dated May 15 2,400
Lots 11 and 12 in Bogue's addition, dated March 15 1,100
Lot 23 in same addition, dated March 24 2,450

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban transfers within a radius of 7 miles from the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, May 15: City sales, 63; consideration, $626,165. North of city limits—Sales, 5; consideration, $13,310. South of city limits—Sales, 21; consideration, $148,025. West of city limits—Sales, 1; consideration, $400. Total sales, 110. Total consideration, $899,900.

SOUTH PARK INJUSTICE.
PROTEST OF A HYDE PARKER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

HYDE PARK, May 13.—Please permit this protest in behalf of the people of Hyde Park directly interested, against the present management of the South Park Commissioners.

Feb. 24, 1869, the South Park act became a law, provided it was ratified by the people of the Town of South Chicago and of Hyde Park and Lake townships. On the fourth Tuesday of March, 1869, said election was held, and the law was ratified. On the 16th day of June, 1871, an amendatory act was passed, and approved by Gov. Palmer. Sec. 5 of that act reads as follows:

Sec. 5. When any town, town, or corporation is subject to taxation for special assessment for the improvement of any park or parks, approached or connected by boulevard or boulevards, the money so raised by taxation or special assessment remaining unexpended after defraying the expense for improving the boulevard or boulevards (the money so raised by taxation or special assessment remaining unexpended after defraying the expense for improving the boulevard or boulevards to said park or parks, shall be expended upon the parks (if more than one) in said town, towns, or corporation, pro rata, according to the number of acres in each, unless already sufficiently improved, and it is hereby made the duty of the Board of Commissioners of any park or parks to cause the money to be so expended.

Five years and three months have elapsed since the passage of the South Park act. What has been done? Vast amounts of moneys have been received and expended—and we, the people of Hyde Park, interested in this protest, do not charge that the results are barren of good, or that the funds have been dishonestly applied or perverted. But we do complain that one portion of the park, the west division, and its boulevards, have so far received all the benefits, to the great damage of ourselves.

From last year's report of the South Park Commissioners, we copy as follows: See "Improvement and Maintenance Account," page 34:

WEST DIVISION PARK.

R. D. & T. P. Murray, tools and hardware	$ 438.00
E. M. Walker, stone	78.00
Thomas Mackin, sales from old Commissioners	130.00
Union Stock-Yards and T. Co., blacksmithing, &c.	535.05
Pay-roll, for labor	20,415.82
	$21,596.96

Also, see "Houses, barns, etc." account, on page 35, where the sum of $10,195.34, has been expended, almost entirely on the "Bailey house," in the west division, to fit it up for summer pleasure resort. Also, for "tool account," $983.90. "Horse, wagons, and harness," $348.50. On "Police account," $6,089.95. "Hay and horse feed," $1,816.99. On "tree account," $6,631.85. "Sprinkling account," $6,787.50. "Manure account," $6,442.22. "Seed account," $1,682.63. "Gravel and clay account," $24,969.86.

All of the above was expended between Dec. 1, 1873 and Dec. 1, 1874, on and for the benefit of the west division of the South Park and its connecting boulevards—but mainly for the West Park. This exhibit shows a thus direct expenditure last year of $95,977.84.

The same Park Commissioners' report shows the expenditure upon the South Park, east division, as follows, page 35:

EAST DIVISION PARK.

D. Hollingsworth, horseshoeing	$ 5.50
Pay-roll, labor	216.25
Total	$221.75

The people directly interested in the great East Park have been calmly by, and seen this work go on. But they have not been oblivious to their legal rights, nor to the plainest teachings of a common sense of justice. Senator John C. Dore expressly inserted the provision in the amendatory act, quoted at the beginning of this article, to insure fairness and equality in the expenditures upon our South Parks.

They now join us to unite in demanding their rights, and that their taxes and assessments, proceeds of bond sales, etc., be no longer used to build up the property-interests of the West Park people. Legal counsel have been retained, and a general public meeting of our citizens, to take early action looking to injunction, mandamus, and denial of judgment upon taxation. This step is not taken hastily, nor with willingness, but from necessity. The uttermost limit of forbearance has been reached.

We invite attention to the beautiful and full annual report of the West Park Commissioners in contrast. That system of parks comprises three divisions, viz.: Douglas Park, Central Park, and Humboldt Park. We are gratifying to those tax-payers interested to note how carefully and evenly the expenditure for labor, trees, manure, etc., has been made upon the three parks.

We forbear all criticism of the acts of the South Park Commissioners at this time,—now simply demanding our legal rights, and no favors. These rights we propose to secure and maintain. We demand roads, trees, flowers, and music "pro rata per acre," hereafter and forthwith, according to law. HYDE PARK.

A LITTLE FURTHER BACK.
THE TITLES TO OUR REAL ESTATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 14.—In a report of the lecture of one of our lawyers on the "Abstracts of Titles," it appears the lecturer, after tracing title to the United States, remarked that we were usually satisfied with these sources; but, if we demand a complete chain, we should have the Proclamation of Discovery, the Grant of the King and his Council, the Treaty of Peace, etc. But is the lecturer sure he went back far enough? Where did the King of England get his right to the land in this country? The answer is, by discovery. But this answer will not stand the test. A few Englishmen, with others, sailed for this country, which was full of people, and because they did so, forsooth, the King of England owned all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean! Does not the bare statement of the proposition carry its own refutation?

No doubt, citations can be made from writers on the laws of nations, justifying such a claim, but these writers felt under a moral obligation to depend, so far as possible, the practices of their own sovereigns. Besides, a distinction must be taken between those laws of nations founded upon the law of nature, and those which may be considered as the record custom of nations. The right of title to land is not founded on any law of nature. That law recognizes only occupancy or labor, as forming the original foundation for the title to property of this kind, previous to its passing from one to another. If, in the primitive or barbarous condition of society, a person took position under the shade of a tree, no one had a right to drive him from it. But if he migrated to another country, inhabited by a different race of people, he did not immediately own that country.

The fact is, our titles, if we are to go behind Uncle Sam, will not bear a logical examination; and in our respectable Uncle himself they are based less upon rights than upon assumption and acquiescence.

The title of the Indians has never been recognized as anything but a possessory title. So far, so good. That is all the title they had. The more serious question is, whether the Government, having induced or hired the Indians to vacate, and in some cases having used strong persuasive means for that purpose, has itself any right in the land, except as guardian or trustee for the people who should occupy and improve it, under such general regulations as Congress should provide.

The question is at present in abeyance, but the time will come when the country is more densely populated, when the right of any man to hold thousands of acres of unoccupied land, while hundreds of poor families are ready to occupy and cultivate it, will be very seriously questioned.

It might be well to think of the question a little beforehand. W.

Archbishop Cranmer.

Count Passonni only a few days ago lighted upon a document in the National Library, London, of interest to Englishmen and students of English history. Its date is March 8, 1554, and it is an application to Pope Julius III. for the deprivation of Thomas Cranmer from the See of Canterbury on account of his evil life. It is signed Roger Ascham, and is apparently written by him, and is countersigned by Mary and her husband Philip. It is in perfect order and beautifully written. Mary signs "Maria" in a small, round, and clear hand. Philip's name is written with a lighter ink, and manifests a Royal indifference to good calligraphy.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

The operations of the day in financial circles were rather restricted. The middle of the month finds all the arrangements of the Board of Trade dealers made until next settlement day. The supply of commercial paper is very small. The results of the spring trade, although far from unremunerative, are so much below the expectations entertained at the outset that considerable discouragement has followed. A policy of curtailment in purchases is being adopted. If the country does not buy of the city, the latter must lessen its importations. The consequence will be noticed in a diminished volume of applications for loans from mercantile sources. Parties who are carrying call loans are taking advantage of the easy rates at which loans can be had by outside borrowers, and, borrowing at 7 per cent, are paying call loans contracted at higher rates.

Rates of discount at the bank are 6@10 per cent.

On the street there is a full supply of loanable funds on easy terms, but with stringent requirements as to security. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was firmer at 50@75c premium between banks for $1,000.

The clearings Saturday were $3,326,799.19, and the balances, $336,113.72; for the corresponding week of last year the figures were $20,121,666.39 and $2,039,-724.10, respectively.

NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. B. Dudley Baxter, the celebrated statistician, lately read an elaborate paper before the Statistical Society of London, in which he gave the Governments of the world their places in a graduated scale according to the rate of interest they pay on their public loans. This table is of such interest that we reproduce it:

PUBLIC DEBT AT LOW AND MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

Countries.	Debt—1875.	Int'st on investment.
United Kingdom	£ 785,000,000	3.2
Denmark	12,747,000*	3.3
Three per cent Gov'ments	£ 707,747,000	
Holland	36,500,000*	4.0
Hungary	36,000,000*	4.0
German States	146,000,000*	4.0
India	120,000,000*	4.2
Canada	22,900,000*	4.6
Australia	20,000,000*	4.8
Sweden	6,700,000*	4.9
Four per cent Governm'ts	£ 461,400,000	
Morocco	400,000*	5.0
United States	{448,000,000 78,000,000*	5.1
Brazil	63,000,000*	5.1
Russia	845,000,000*	5.3
France	900,000,000	5.3
C. G. Hope, Mauritius, etc.	4,000,000*	5.1
Chili	10,300,000*	5.7
Argentine Republic	16,300,000*	6.0
Five to 6 ⅔ ct Governm'ts	£1,923,120,000	

Countries.	Debt—1875.	Int'st on investment.
Portugal	£ 60,000,000	6.7
Japan	3,645,000*	6.8
Hungary	17,570,000*	7.0
Austria	250,000,000*	7.0
Roumania	9,400,000*	7.4
	12,000,000*	7.8
Six and a half to 7 per cent Governments	£ 437,775,000	
Uruguay	8,000,000*	8.0
Italy	365,000,000	8.2
Peru	1,700,000*	8.5
Egypt	74,000,000*	8.9
Peru	88,000,000*	9.7
Ecuador	3,370,000†	10.0
Turkey	120,000,000*	10.7
Eight to 10 per cent Governments	£ 620,000,000	
Guatemala	1,200,000	14.5
Bolivia	2,000,000*	15.0
Spain	372,000,000*	16.5
Mexico	79,000,000	17.5
Costa Rica	2,400,000	21.0
Paraguay	2,000,000	22.5
Venezuela	16,700,000†	25.0
San Domingo	750,000†	
Honduras	12,000,000†	33.0
	8,000,000†	66.3
Fourteen per cent and above	£ 496,750,000	

*Part of debt for railways or public works. The total debts for these purposes are estimated at about £500,000,000.

†Defaulting States.

A recapitulation of these figures, with the corresponding figures for 1848 give the following table:

	1848.	1868-1874.
Three per cent Governments	£ 821,225,000	£ 197,747,000
Four per cent Governments	217,150,000	461,400,000
Five to 6 per cent Governments	340,900,000	1,365,120,000
Six and a half to 7½ per cent Governments	142,000,000	437,775,000
Eight to 10 per cent Governments	35,850,000	620,000,000
Fourteen per cent and above	133,000,000	496,750,000
Total	£ 1,700,125,000	£ 4,878,852,000

The reason why securities so good as many of those offered by the Governments above sell at the low price they do—the United States bonds, for instance, are cheaper than those of British India—is that so many of them have been thrown on the market in the last few years. The Pall Mall *Gazette* in a recent article shows that in the last two years the countries whose securities sell at the London Stock-Exchange have increased their debts by $1,500,000. The following table gives the increase of the national debts of the world in the last two years:

Country.	1873.	1875.
France	$ 5,740,000,000	$ 4,500,000,000
Great Britain	3,900,000,000	3,900,000,000
United States	2,105,000,000	2,123,000,000
Italy	1,800,000,000	1,950,000,000
Spain	1,836,000,000	1,875,000,000
Austria	1,520,000,000	1,750,000,000
Russia	1,718,000,000	1,700,000,000
German Empire, States pooling	1,040,000,000	1,000,000,000
Turkey	530,000,000	675,000,000
India	550,000,000	650,000,000
Total	$18,468,000,000	$16,125,000,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123½	124
United States 5-20s of '62	116½	116¾
United States 5-20s of '64	117¼	118
United States 5-20s of '65	119½	120½
5-20s of '65—January and July	121¼	121¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	123¼	123¾
5-20s of '68—January and July	122½	123½
10-40s	117½	117¾
United States new 5s of '81	118¾	119¼
United States currency 6s	125½	

Gold was 115¼@115.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 487@490; cable transfers, London, 490¾; Paris, 519¾. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	519¾@512½
Germany (reichmarks)	95 @ 95¾
Belgium (francs)	519¾@512½
Holland (guilders)	41½@ 42¾
Switzerland (francs)	519¾@512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	27¾
Austria (paper florins)	44

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅓ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103¾ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅓ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	103¾ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅓ ct. water loan	102½ & int.	103¾ & int.
Chicago City 7 ⅓ ct. certificates	98¾ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ⅓ ct. certificates	98 & int.	
Cook County 7 ⅓ ct. bonds	103¾ & int.	103¾ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	93 & int.	93 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	230	
First National Bank	160	162
Fifth National Bank	200	
Fourth National Bank		85
Commercial National Bank	160	162¾
German National Bank	145	150
Corn Exchange National Bank	130	
Third National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank		100
National Bank of Illinois	108	
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank		108
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	125	128
Union National Bank		128
Union Stock-Yard National	105	
Hide & Leather Bank	108	
Commercial Loan and Trust Company		90

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side		130
City Railway, North Side	100	
Traders' Insurance Company, ex. div	112	115
Chamber of Commerce	85	90
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	86	87
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	130	135
Pullman Palace Car Company, ex div	94	97
Exposition stock		90
District of Columbia 3.65 (guaranteed)	77½	78¾
The Pullman Palace Car Company, Chicago & Calumet Canal & Dock Co.	75 & int.	80 & int.
	55	70

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Money closed easy at 5@6 per cent on call.

Sterling exchange heavy and lower, with quotations more or less nominal at 487@487½ for business; cable transfers nominal, and changing the discount; other exchanges unchanged.

Gold opened at 116, fell off to 115¾, advanced to 116¼, and closed at 115¾. Rates paid for borrowing, 2, 1, 3¼, and 1¾ per cent per annum, and 1-64 per cent per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $75,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day, $366,000, and received for customs, $194,000.

Government active and steady.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Railroad mortgages dull and steady in the late dealings.

At the opening of business the stock market for the general list was barely steady and weak for Erie and Union Pacific, which were down ¼ and ¾ per cent respectively. As the morning advanced the whole market became firm, and prices advanced ½@1 per cent, but later became irregular, with Union Pacific and Western Union strong features, and Lake Shore the weak stock. In the afternoon the whole market was strong, on the report that the Panama people were about to back down in the position they had taken with reference to the Pacific Mail, but at the close stocks were weak, and the lowest prices of the day, in some cases, were made. In the last sales, Lake Shore declined to 68, Erie to 26¾, Pacific Mail to 39¾, Northwestern to 46¾, St. Paul to 36, Ohio to 26¼, and Western Union to 97½. Union Pacific reacted from 77 to 75¾, and closed at 76½. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph advanced to 25¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western declined to 119¾, and Michigan Central to 75. The transactions aggregated 251,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Erie, 58,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Northwestern, 41,000 Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, and 36,000 Union Pacific.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $1,796,000; specie, increase, $264,500; legal-tenders, increase, $1,336,900; deposits, increase, $4,048,400; circulation, decrease, $134,400; reserve, increase, $997,900.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	124	Coupons, '67	123¾
Coupons, 62	119¾	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, 64	117¾	Coupons, 5s	117¾
Coupons, 65	119¾	New 5s	118
Coupons, new	121¼	Currency 6s	124

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	104	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	80¾	South Carolina, old	21
Tennessees, new	56	North Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

Canton	65	St. Paul pfd	87¾
Western Union Tel	97¾	Wabash	11¾
Quicksilver	19¾	Wabash pfd	15
Adams Express	103	Ft. Wayne	99¾
Wells-Fargo	89	Terre Haute	8
American	64	Terre Haute pfd	24
U. S. Express	51¾	Chicago & Alton	105
Pacific Mail	39¾	Chicago & Alton, pfd	119
New York Central	103¾	Illinois Miss. & Tel	25¼
Erie	26¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	56
Erie pfd	39	Clev., Cin. & Col	56
Harlem	135	Cin., Rur. & Quincy	117
Harlem pfd	134	Indiana Central	6
Michigan Central	70	Illinois Central	104
Ft. Wayne	83¾	Lake Shore	68
Northwestern	46¾	Union Pac. stock	76¾
Northwestern pfd	83¾	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
New Jersey Central	111	Del Lack & Wil	119¾
St. Paul	36	A. & P. Tel	25¾

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	9,221	6,835	7,973	5,591
Wheat, bu	69,455	93,050	18,151	145,808
Corn, bu	78,540	49,876	137,330	157,624
Oats, bu	21,610	55,200	22,767	163,776
Rye, bu		1,000		1,200
Barley, bu	4,600	800	1,813	4,333
Grass seed, lbs	23,500	26,500	36,377	151,562
Flax seed, lbs	460	23,100	454	3,000
Broom-corn, lbs	38,600	6,800	20,000	20,000
Cured meats,

OUR NEIGHBORS.

The Recent Raid on the Milwaukee Distilleries.

Inside View of Ways that Are Dark and Tricks that Are Vain.

One Way of Keeping Capital Out of Wisconsin.

War upon Ward Appropriations Commenced.

Beautiful Arrangement of the Milwaukee Wards.

Programme for the Catholic Archiepiscopal Festivities.

Notes and Gossip from our Immediate Suburbs.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

THE RECENT DISTILLERY SEIZURES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—The raid on the distillers the past week has thrown everything else in the way of local topics into the background. Naturally, everything that has been done is denounced by the Bourbons as the unscrupulous work of a tyrannical Republican Government. Democrats of all shades have united on this opportunity in a new-found sympathy for the distillers. They are unanimous in protesting and lip-fighting the cause of the seized against the seizers. I have yet to converse with the Democrat in the City of Milwaukee who looks upon the raid as a meritorious performance of a high public duty,—all the more praiseworthy from the certainty of the important interest it would be certain to alienate from the Republican party; but I can find Democrats in every house swift to understand that the hostility against the party in power now felt by the distillers is to be fanned into a flame of active opposition to the Republicans at the next elections. The raid is a perfect god-send to our Bourbons. But a little while ago they were shrieking for active measures in the public departments against corrupt officials and persons who commit frauds upon the revenue.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE RAID HERE are probably similar to those in other distilling districts. It has been evident, for some time, that the revenue was being defrauded in this district. At the East very much larger consignments of highwines have been received from Milwaukee, over the railroads and by the steamship companies, than could by any possibility have been produced in this district. The capacity of the distilleries is an ascertained fact. If the yield doubles the capacity known, authorized, surveyed, recorded, and paid for, it is evident the capacity has been doubled, in some unknown, unauthorized, unsurveyed, unrecorded manner, and not paid for. The increased yield was discovered months ago. It was found that one man alone in this city was sending forward almost as much as half the entire capacity in the district, and the other distillers were each doing almost as well. Allowing for home consumption, the consignments East, West, North, and South from this district showed conclusively that, for every $25,000 taxes paid, our distillers had produced wines taxable for $100,000, or thereabouts. Who will say this was not

A FRIGHTFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS?

The enormity of the crime is increased when we remember the stringency of the revenue laws, and the minuteness with which the duties of storekeepers and gaugers are defined, leaving it next to impossible that highwines can be manufactured beyond the capacity of the establishments under their charge without their connivance. Few people have any idea of the magnificence of the frauds that have been committed. Our distillers pay an average of $20,000 per month taxes to Government. We have six distilleries; total per month, $120,000. Total per annum nearly a million and a half. This tax is produced by 90 cents per gallon on the manufacture.

THE COST OF MANUFACTURING

is 10 to 15 cents per gallon, according to the season and markets. The item of materials or of labor is, therefore, the least important for the distiller to provide for. His sales for one month will pay the actual expenditures of manufacturing all the whisky he can sell for a year. It is the payment of the tax that engages his mind, weighs upon his resources, and is the one subject of anxiety. If he can pay the tax and make a profit, what will his profits be if he pays tax upon only one gallon in three or four? That is precisely what he has been doing. In the nature of things, it becomes the study and problem of a distiller's life how to produce the most whisky and pay the least tax. Given an obliging storekeeper and gauger who can shut their eyes, plug their nostrils, and stuff up their ears, when desired, the work is the easiest in the world, since there is nobody and nothing to prevent the distiller doubling his production and making his tax stamps do duty a dozen times, except the vigilance of these officers.

THE CAPACITY OF THE DISTILLERY

is calculated upon a working basis of say 10 hours per day. The storekeeper goes home at night. There is nothing to prevent the distillery working all night, if the certainty of the storekeeper not poking his nose into matters can be purchased. And if the distiller can secretly double his machinery without registering it, his produce has increased fourfold!

On Tuesday, the Secret Service officers now here, discovered a fermenting tub 61 feet long by 42 feet broad, and 5½ feet deep, at one of our distilleries. When the discovery was made, the distillers swore the officers of the department knew all about it, and that the tub was no tub at all, but a storeroom to keep yeast and ice! A search of the records showed no such place on the plans; the officers had never been advised of the matter; the tub had never been authorized or surveyed; in face of the law requiring that not a board shall be nailed or a pipe changed before notice is given, plans approved, and permission given. This innocent storehouse had been used for fermenting; *the wash was found sticking to its sides!*

A meeting of distillers last night agreed to engage

MATT H. CARPENTER

to commence suit to test the constitutionality of the seizure laws. If successful, they will bring suit for damages against the Government for $500,000! N. S. Murphey, Mr. Carpenter's partner, and Messrs. Goodwin and Adams, are also to be engaged as counsel. In response to a telegram, the Chicago distillers have united in this action.

The Collector is lustily absolved from the suspicion of negligence, since he long ago, and repeatedly, demanded additional help in his office for both indoor and outdoor work, with the view of undertaking a watch upon the distilleries, which, with his diminutive force, was physically impossible. Mr. Weissert, the deputy who does much of the outdoor work, survives, etc., has been performing the labor formerly allotted to three men, and has long insisted that, unless he had help, he could not exercise the watchful supervision necessary under our peculiar laws to detect fraud. Finally, a few weeks ago, an additional employe was obtained, Mr. F. W. Payne, who has hardly had time yet to develop the brilliant possibilities that are within him.

The office work is performed by Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. Henry Sherman, and Hans Boebel. These three gentlemen seem to have no object in life but to keep their books scrupulously clean and correct; they seem to acknowledge no God but the head of the Department; and to have no ambition but to cast figures and fill up returns, irrespective of party, political influence, creed, or nationality. One would as soon suspect the chimpanzee of the Zoological of bribery and corruption, as these three men. The frauds, if any have been committed, will be found among the subordinates. And Prof. Brooks has his professional eye upon them.

AN AMUSING CONTROVERSY

is going on as to what moneys the City Treasurer is compelled by law to deposit in the City Treasury,—or, in point of fact, anywhere else. By law, the county and State taxes are paid to the City Treasurer, who personally gives bonds for double the amount. It is held by some that it is the duty of the City Treasurer to pay these moneys into the bank designated as the city depository, under that section of the law that requires that "*all funds* . . . collected or received by the Treasurer shall be deposited" in the depository. Others hold that, inasmuch as the City Treasurer is personally liable, with his bondsmen, he ought not to be compelled to deposit in any particular bank, unless that bank in turn be compelled to enter into bonds to him, lest the bank fail. It is important that the question be settled, as the item of interest, and who is to pocket it, lies in the background. An act will be presented to the Legislature next session to compel the Treasurer to deposit all moneys he may receive, in the City Treasury, every day, and to relieve him of bonds, requiring additional security to be given by the bank. The official will then administer merely the clerkly duties of his office, instead of amusing himself with the idea that he has the personal handling of hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to other people

TOO MUCH LAW-MAKING.

It is safe to say that there is not a State in the Union that has so many funny laws on the statute-books as Wisconsin. You have probably heard of the Potter law, which is anything but funny. We have a law prohibiting hanging. We are quite satisfied that in legislative matters, and as a liberal-minded, free-thinking people, we are a little ahead of everything. Some of our laws, such as those imposing burdensome taxes upon capital, are obstructive, and calculated to retard the progress of the State, which was once so rapid, and has now come to such a sudden stop. I have recently come across an instance of this that is well worth relating. A short time ago, a worthy Eastern gentleman came here on a visit to his son, who has established himself in business here, and after looking over the ground, told him he thought capital invested in mortgages and loans ought to receive good returns, and if his son cared to take hold, he might have $50,000 or $100,000 as soon as he liked, to engage in the business. The young man dissipated the old boy's dreams in a few words. "Dad," said he, "we are prohibited by law from receiving more than 10 per cent interest, and compelled by law to pay 3 per cent on mortgages. After paying expenses, and allowing for bad debts, where is your interest on capital to come from? The Eastern capital has taken a run down to Chicago to see how things look down there."

THE SEVENTH WARD PARK.

As I predicted, his Honor the Mayor returned the appropriation of $5,000 for the Seventh Ward Park with his veto. As this is the first transaction in what will probably turn out to be a struggle of magnitude, I copy the Mayor's communication:

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to your honorable body without my approval the following resolution, adopted May 3, 1875, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and is hereby authorized to continue the improvement of the Seventh Ward Park, in conformity to the original plan as far as practicable, provided the cost of work and material for this year shall not exceed the sum of $5,000, and that sum shall be included in the levy for the current year and credited to the special fund for the Seventh Ward Park, as authorized by law."

The resolution is indefinite. Though limiting the amount to be expended this year, the authority therein given to the Board of Public Works to continue the improvement and to deviate from the original plan is indefinite.

Further considerations of economy require that expenditures of this nature should not be incurred at present. The improvement is not of a pressing nature; no public interest suffers by its postponement to such time as a reduction in our present oppressive rate of taxation can be effected.

The ordinary expenses of the City Government during year will be heavy, and if we will reduce next year's tax budget from last year's by one dollar, we must commence curtailing special expenditures.

When our Water-Works become self-sustaining, and the Beloit and Superior indebtedness is removed, we can with greater safety engage in improvements of this nature.

Gentlemen, I submit these considerations in no arbitrary spirit, or with any feeling of captiousness; I offer them wholly in the spirit of economy, and hope your honorable body will consider them in the same light.

The Board refused to adopt the veto, and the struggle has commenced. A good deal has been said and written on the subject of the Mayor's determination to enforce economy in the future; but I have nowhere seen, in the sage and profound comments so far printed, a correct appreciation of the question which is being forced upon Milwaukee for solution, and upon all other cities in the Union similarly situated. The Mayor's veto means the commencement of a war upon the ward-appropriation system, which has brought such havoc in this city. We have, it is true, improved on the situation of years ago, when one would think each ward was separate and apart from all the others in its interests, its revenues and expenditures, its local pride and ambitions, its peculiarities and nationalities. People are slowly beginning to look upon themselves as citizens of Milwaukee, instead of the ward they live in, but the process is tedious, and the worst evil of all—the ward-appropriation system—has its fangs still fastened in our vitals. Suppose a public work of importance to the entire city—sewerage, for instance—is intended to be carried out. The question becomes immediately a question of wards. All the wards will unite to vote for the work, on the promise that each ward will vote for the other for any ward appropriations that may be desired. By and by, Seventh Ward wants a park; all the wards vote for it. The expenditure is more than the city can bear; the Mayor vetoes it; the Council disregards the veto, and goes ahead. Soon, Thirteenth Ward, which is only fringed with population and houses, wants a $40,000 or $50,000 school-house; all the wards that have had similar services done for them vote for it; the Mayor vetoes it; the Council disregards the veto; and the last straw is laid upon the camel's back to the way of additional taxation at the end of the year. Those who know the Mayor say he is resolved to break up this pernicious system.

WARD INEQUALITIES.

Five out of our thirteen wards have nearly one-half of the entire population of the city, namely, First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth, and are represented in the Council by fifteen Aldermen, the remaining half of the population, distributed over eight wards, having twenty-four representatives. Thus, Thirteenth Ward, with a population of 3,219, and Twelfth Ward, with a population of 3,703, have as much to say in the direction of affairs as the Second Ward, with its population of 11,500, and Fourth Ward, with its population of 9,984. The matter is attracting attention, and those who are trying to break away from ward prejudices will attempt to have a redistribution of the wards. Fancy the novel sensation of one of the Third Ward voters being asked a year hence in what ward he lives, answering proudly: "In the Seventh Ward, sorr." But that's what it'll have to come to.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC.

The details of the coming grand Episcopal celebration have now been decided. It is to be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever seen in the West; 1,500 tickets of admission to the Cathedral are to be issued, at $2 each, none of which are to be complimentary. A procession will take place, in which the following societies have intimated their intention to take part:

St. Pius Verein—B. A. Westhoff, President.
St. Petrus Verein—John Hirschbrock, President.
St. Johannes Verein—F. W. Muller, President.
St. Antonius Verein—Jacob Burbach, President.
St. Bonafacius Liebesbund—Charles Kuhn, President.
St. Joseph's Verein—Anton Gmeiner, President.
St. Georgius Verein—Joseph Roehl, President.
St. Bonaventura Verien—John Val Schmidt, President.
St. Antonius Liebesbund—Henry Burgas, President.
St. Johannes von Nepomuk Verein—Albert Wagner, President.
St. Stanislaus Verein—Valentine Dziezkowski, President.
St. Joseph's Verein—John Kachelleck, President.
Deutscher Maenner Verien—John C. Ludwig, President.
Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society—The Rev. P. J. Donahue, President.
Cathedral School Society—Edward O'Neill, President.
St. John's Benevolent Society—Frederick Johnson, President.
Young Men's Sodality—M. S. O'Brien, President.
Hibernian Benevolent Society—Patrick Walsh, President.
St. Gall's Benevolent Society—The Rev. S. P. Lalumiere, President.
St. Albertus Verien—Albert Ortzkowsky, President.

Besides these, there are several juvenile temperance and church associations that will be permitted to march. Four thousand torches will be distributed to the processionists by the Catholic churches, all the Catholic schools, halls, and buildings, which in this city are quite numerous, will be illuminated from basement to roof. Each society in the procession will carry the United States flag. The procession will light torches at 8 o'clock. After parading the principal streets the crowd will surround the Archbishop's palace or See House, and 10,000 voices (here you will observe a wink in my left eye) will join in the familiar notes of the Church anthem Grosser Gott (Great God). The Catholic Societies of Kenosha, and Racine, have intimated their desire to be present. From the applications already received, it is expected that some three to five thousand members of societies in Wisconsin and Illinois will swell the procession. Probably the transient population of the city will be increased ten to fifteen thousand.

KENOSHA.

REAL ESTATE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 15.—During the past week or two real estate has changed hands to some extent, and several important transfers are talked of, though not yet fully determined. Mr. Patrick English has bought the residence property of Mr. Loomis, comprising a whole block of ground in the heart of the city, together with the buildings. This is one of the old landmarks of by-gone times in this city, and one of the few large plats of ground that have not been subdivided into building lots for the purpose of money-making. It will not be uninteresting to townspeople to know that this house has stood on its present site over thirty years. When built by Mr. Lake, it was considered the finest residence in the county. It is still in good condition, although its fluted columns have a look of old-time grandeur.

The house and grounds facing the park, known as the J. H. Nichols place, has passed into the possession of Mr. V. French. This sale was made two weeks ago, but, for some reason or other, did not get noised abroad.

Mr. William Ermer has purchased 55 feet of ground corner of Pearl and Congress streets, and intends putting up a good frame dwelling house immediately. Kenosha is improving, and rapidly too. In all parts of the city may be heard the sound of the hammer, and the streets are adorned with numerous piles of lumber and sand waiting for the workmen to commence work. Speaking of building reminds one that there has been a failure to notice heretofore that S. Y. Brande has the stone and brick drawn for his elegant new house on North Main street, just north and adjoining Col. Howe's place. Mr. Brande has thirteen acres of land under the finest cultivation, beautifully adorned with evergreens and other choice shade trees. He purposes erecting a two-story brick house, with basement and Mansard roof the present season. When completed this will be one of the finest residences in the city.

A RUMOR

is stated on the streets that the city is about to lose conductor Sinclair and family, as the Northwestern Road intends to run the train called the "Kenosha accommodation" from Racine to Chicago instead of from Kenosha as the case is at present. This change, if made, may necessitate a change of residence on the part of Mr. Sinclair.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

here are among the things of the past; or, at least, it seems so. There has been nothing in this line for sometime and everybody waiting anxiously for something of the kind, if it be only a wedding. For the edification of the young people, and older ones too for that matter, it may be said there is talk of a dance and festival to be held in the new building on Mr. Pennoyer's Water Cure property before the partitions are put in. This is a fine place for a dance, and it is hoped the talk will result in a substantial supper and a good, old-fashioned dance.

BURGLARS

made a raid on this quiet city last week, and startled the townspeople into the belief that all wickedness does not belong wholly to Chicago. They visited several houses, securing some plunder, such as silverware and two gold watches, which they fortunately dropped in their haste. At one house, finding all the valuables locked up, they regaled themselves with pastry and apples. It is well to have one's house doubly locked, especially after the thief has paid a visit and gone.

A SAD ACCIDENT

occurred here last Sunday afternoon. Michael Boeltesan's little son, aged 5 years, fell into the cistern and was drowned. It is supposed he lost his balance while looking for his ball that had fallen into the water. When taken out the body was still warm, but all efforts to restore life were futile.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Loomis' family will soon leave here for Chicago.

Mrs. Bradford's friends here will be pained to learn that she is still very low, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Miss H. Robinson contemplates making a visit to England, and will sail some time in June.

Bishop Welles will hold confirmation services Monday forenoon, May 24, at Kemper Hall Seminary, and in the afternoon will lay the cornerstone of the new chapel.

ILLINOIS.

GENEVA.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, May 15.—Geneva has been quite gay this winter. The Dramatic Club have given weekly entertainments under the direction of Mr. Atwater, and many fine plays have been produced, and it is said they are one of the best amateur associations in this section, Chicago not excepted. They will close their entertainments with one more play, and something very good is anticipated.

The La Belle Club gave a very pleasant party last Thursday evening. The "Entre Nous" have given a number of pleasant parties, and design finishing up with one more, to be a rouser. These parties have been very popular, being largely attended by the best citizens, as well as large numbers from Chicago and elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Middleton has taken Mr. Atwater's fine residence and grounds and opened a summer boarding house.

There is no finer place for a summer resort than Geneva; it is easy of access to Chicago. Many prominent Board of Trade men as well as other Chicago business men, have fixed their residence here, and own fine places.

Mr. A. D. Beecher, the well-known artist, has built a studio and residence here, and is busily engaged upon some important Eastern orders. A picture just finished, called "Reading the Letter," is exquisite in color; also, a large picture of "On the Point"—two dogs the size of life, a pointer and setter, standing on the point. The expression and action of the dogs is very fine. Mr. B. has one drawback, however; that is, attempting to keep bachelor-hall—an attempt to solve a problem far more difficult than perpetual motion.

WAUKEGAN.

SHAKSPEARE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, May 15.—The citizens were somewhat surprised when, last Monday afternoon, Shakspeare's representative visited our city. He made known his arrival in a peculiar way; his extraordinary performances attracted the attention of a large number, some of whom advanced it as their opinion that his great knowledge, combined with his power of eloquence, was sufficient to entitle him to a high and trustworthy office in the City of Washington; others, that he was a fit candidate to occupy rooms inside the walls of the State Lunatic Asylum. Be this as it may, if he was, as stated, a representative of Shakspeare, he can only be said that Shakspeare was poorly represented.

NO PLACE FOR HORSE-THIEVES.

Last Monday afternoon the following telegram was received by Sheriff Buell.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—*To Sheriff of Lake County:* Look for a span of black mares and single three-spring wagon, with leather dash, stolen last night.

WILLIAM BROS,
Chief of Police, Milwaukee.

It appears that the property was stolen from some town about 15 miles from Milwaukee last Sunday night. After taking the property, the thief was drawn to this place by instinct, as it were, or it may have been the wonderful curative properties of the mineral waters, which no doubt he had learned much of, which caused him to direct his travels toward this point. Be this as it may, after receiving the telegram Sheriff Buell notified other proper authorities to be on the lookout. In a short time the individual arrived and went to the City Hotel, where he put the horses in the barn belonging thereto. The actions of the man being rather peculiar, and the property in his charge answering fully the description given in the telegram, this was sufficient to convince the Sheriff that he was the man wanted. He arrested him immediately and placed him in jail, where he remained until Tuesday evening, when he was delivered to Milwaukee by an officer from that place. The property belonged to one George Marsh, whose wife came on Tuesday evening, returning with the property the next day.

PERSONALS.

Prominent among the visitors during the past week may be mentioned the following: The Hon. Joseph Henderson and Samuel Steele, Esq., from South Bend, Ind.

James McGovern, Assistant City Sealer of Chicago, is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

IN GENERAL.

Many vessels laden with lumber can be seen passing the city daily. Scarcely a day goes by but what one or more stop at this port to deliver lumber. A good harbor would very materially advance the business interests of this place.

The Gypsies have arrived. They have taken up their abode on the South Side, near the residence of Ald. Budd. Any one having money to squander can do so by paying the same to the Gypsy "Queen," who will impart knowledge, which, in her estimation, is very essential for the future enjoyment of the party whose fortune is told. P. S.—They have gone.

It is reported that a tract of land in the vicinity of Rockland has lately been bought up by a company, to be used by the Methodists for their camp-meeting grounds.

Friday a fair specimen of the Virginia negro took possession of the streets, and the noise which came forth out of his mouth attracted the attention of all who happened to be in hearing distance. The way in which he pounded the Mayor's sidewalk with his head should be ample cause for the construction of an ordinance in relation to the preservation of the walks.

The "Union Temperance" meeting held at the Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening was largely attended.

Capt. Todd Mosby has again thrown his shoulder out of joint. It happened one day last week while he was unloading his schooner, the Gazelle, at some port in Michigan.

A petition signed by some 200 or 300 citizens for a fast train between this city and Chicago, was presented to the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad a few days ago. No response has yet been received.

S. S. Bradbury, of the *Patriot*, has purchased the two-story brick building on State street, first south of the corner of Washington, for his jobbing business. He contemplates putting in a new steam engine and additional printing material.

If young ladies, and two in particular, do not discontinue their frequent visits to the railroad, about the time when the train arrives from Kenosha in the evening, there will be much weeping and wailing, and, perhaps, gnashing of teeth by a number of the fair sex in the northern suburb.

WHEATON.

DU PAGE COUNTY ITEMS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, May 15.—The friends of Mrs. Harlow, mother of Mrs. H. T. Wilson, will learn with deep regret of her death, which occurred here Tuesday morning, at the residence of Mr. Henry T. Wilson.

A large wedding is on the tapis. The young folks are on the qui vive over the affair.

Otis Wilson, Esq., of Richmond, has rented Mrs. Dr. Sedgwick's fine residence.

William R. Mallory, of Danville, has been spending some days in Wheaton, disposing of acre property in Du Page County.

The infant son of Mr. James O. Hale, aged 16 months, was dangerously scalded Saturday evening by the upsetting of the contents of a tea-pot upon him. The little fellow did not long survive his painful injuries. He lingered until Monday afternoon.

Last week the property styled "The Scarlett Addition to Wheaton," containing some 50 acres, was sold to Mr. E. Snigley for $6,800. The sale was made through the hands of Col. Arion, real estate dealer.

Prof. J. Piper, of Manchester, Ia., has taken possession of Mr. Elbert H. Gary's house, near the new public school building.

Temperance drinks are for sale in all of the hotels, drug stores, restaurants, bakeries, and even other stores. They are enjoyed by the best people of the town. Mr. Clark keeps sparkling cream pop, which is very palatable.

Miss Rose Smith, now traveling in California, sends letters of interest to the Wheaton *Illinoisian*.

AURORA.

REVIEW OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., May 15.—The great event of the week was the annual review of the Fire Department yesterday afternoon. Aurora people consider that they have one of the finest and most effective volunteer departments in the West, and their appearance upon the streets was in every way creditable to themselves and to the city—the men neatly uniformed, well drilled, and well behaved, and all their apparatus in fine working order. The city, or its business portion rather, is supplied with the Holly system of water-works, consisting of three powerful pumps, one located upon either side of the river, and one upon the island; 4,850 feet of mains, and sixteen hydrants, with a hose company of sixteen members. Aurora Engine Company No. 1 has a large Amoskeag steamer (which did splendid service for three days at the great Chicago fire), and is composed of thirty members. Excelsior Company No. 2 has just been supplied with a splendid new Button steamer, which gives the most complete satisfaction. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shop steamer is a beautiful and excellent Clapp & Jones engine, called the "C. H. Hudson," and is manned by twenty-four of the car-shop mechanics. The Torrence Hook-and-Ladder Company numbers twenty-five men, and has a handsome truck, with all the usual apparatus. Each company is supplied with a commodious house, with hall in second story, the hall, being furnished with taste, and in some cases with elegance.

THE NAPERVILLE FIREMEN

Invitations had been extended to the firemen of Naperville and Batavia to be present, and take part in the parade, but only the Naperville company put in an appearance. They arrived at 12 o'clock, under command of Fire Marshal Scott, bringing with them their machine, a fine hand-engine of the Button make, which is named the Joe Mann. The visitors, numbering forty-five members, are an unusually fine-looking body of men, who did remarkably good work in throwing water, their stream at times almost, if not quite, reaching the altitude attained by the steamers. A review party was given at the Opera-House in the evening, which was well attended, and passed off very pleasantly, every company being represented and the greatest harmony prevailing.

THE NEW BUTTON STEAMER

was ordered by the old Council, and, when the new Board took their seats, and the engine was about half built, one of their first acts was to rescind the order, on the plea of poverty. This action created almost as much indignation as the destruction of the Free Library project, and has been strongly commented upon ever since, it being generally understood that the Council were determined to reject the machine. Mr. Button's character could not be broken, however, and, as the engine gave the most complete satisfaction in the various tests yesterday, there was no shadow of excuse for trouble. The Council expressed themselves well pleased. Mr. Button received $3,700 in cash, and this morning departed for his home in Waterford, N. Y.

THE FRENCH CHURCH FAIR,

which commenced last Saturday evening at Brady's Hall, has been nightly well attended, and has proven a gratifying success, both socially and financially. The ladies have sold a great amount of fancy articles, silver, glass, china, porcelain, and terra cotta ware, and the net proceeds received by the church will be very large. Thursday evening they had a very spirited contest for the possession of a costly tete-a-tete, which was decided in favor of Mr. Hugh Doran, against Michael Lies. Last evening Mr. Bilisen drew a city lot, valued at about $400, and twenty-two pieces of handsome silverware were distributed among the holders of tickets. The fair closes Monday evening with a grand ball and supper.

A GRAND MAY PARTY

was given at the Opera-House Thursday evening by the ladies of the Eastern Star. About seventy-five couples were present. The costumes were elaborate, the music, by Put Howard's band, excellent, and all enjoyed the occasion most heartily.

A TEMPERANCE MASS-MEETING,

under the auspices of the Ladies' Temperance Union, occurred Wednesday evening, when the City Hall was densely packed, and several hundred persons were unable to gain admittance. The audience was addressed by Mrs. Hervey, of Rockford, a very eloquent and talented lady, who is doing excellent service in the cause of temperance. A notable feature of the evening was the admirable singing by a colored choir from the African M. E. Church, under the direction of Mrs. Dr. Robbins. They rendered some of their plantation songs and choruses in really excellent style.

THE TROUBADOURS

gave two splendid entertainments Monday and Tuesday evenings at the Opera-House. Unfortunately for Mr. Salsbury, the people had not forgotten the recent scandalous Adelphi swindle, and the attendance on the first evening was small, with a heavy rain the next evening promised a similar result. Those present were delighted, and, should the troupe make another call, they will be greeted with an overflowing house.

PERSONAL.

Drs. Willson and Kilbourne, of this city, delegates to the Convention of the State Dental Association held at Jacksonville, arrived home yesterday.

Two parties of European tourists departed this week; the first, composed entirely of German citizens, Wednesday morning, and the second, Mr. H. C. Paddock and wife, with Mrs. J. R. Coulter and family, Thursday afternoon.

The Rev. E. B. Usher, for a year past pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church in this city, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Christ Church, in Toronto, Ont.

The venerable Isaac Martell arrived home today, having spent the past year with his son Frank, in Missouri. Uncle Martell was among the earliest settlers of Aurora, and in 1845 started the first newspaper in this city, a Democratic sheet styled the *People's Platform*.

OAK PARK.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY

held its last meeting of the season Monday evening. The President, Mr. E. C. Gale, being absent, Mr. Fred Smith was voted the chair. The Secretary's report was heard. The next thing in order was an essay by Prof. Wilkie. The subject of the Professor's somewhat lengthy discourse was, "Character, Exemplified in Language, Interspersed with Verbal Criticisms." The music, by Misses Conwell and Hardy, was a happy feature of the evening, as was also the reading by Dr. McLaren,—"Father Phil's Collection." The Literary Society's life has not been one of remarkable vigor or strength this winter, and perhaps the principal reason is the fact that so few ladies' names appear on the programmes of the entertainments. And the place that it is held in is so awkward of access, and so uncomfortable when reached, that many are debarred from attending. It is somewhat comical, to say the least, to see some portly citizens squeeze themselves into a child's seat and endure the martyrdom for two hours.

A TABLEAU AND MUSICAL

of Jean Ingelow's poem, "Songs of Seven," will be given Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at Temperance Hall, for the benefit of Christ (Episcopal) Church. The programme is as follows:

Piano solo—{a. Rioge des Lernier.....}	Mrs. Horton
Seven Times One—Exultation.....	Miss Bertie Woodworth
Solo—"Tapping at the Garden Gate".....	Miss Hardy
Seven Times Two—Romance.....	Miss Mollie Mayo
Piano solo.....	Miss Wood
Seven Times Three—Love.....	Miss Carrie Lyon
Solo—"Waiting".....	Miss Conwell
Seven Times Four—Maternity.....	Miss Kate Davis
Solo—"The Rosebud".....	Miss Case
Seven Times Five—Widowhood.....	Miss Lizzie Reynolds
Funeral March.....	Mrs. Horton
Solo—O, Lost di quantanae.....	Miss Hardy
Seven Times Six—Giving in Marriage.....	Miss Ormsbee
Wedding March.....	Mrs. Horton
Grand tableau {Bride.....	Miss May Foster
Bridegroom.....	Mr. James A. Reynolds
Seven Times Seven—Longing for Home.....	Miss Wood
Solo—"What Must it Be to Be There".....	Miss Case
Closing Tableau.	

IN GENERAL.

Mr. A. W. Schaffer has purchased a beautiful residence lot in Galewood, with the intention of building and then making it his home.

Mr. Charles Welsh and wife rented a house in Galewood, and left last week to take possession.

The Cricket Club met Friday evening to collect their forces and organize their large club into working order for the coming season. It was a success last year and a source of amusement.

Prof. Wilkie has after urgent entreaty accepted the superintendency of the Englewood schools. The Professor will have a large force of assistants to guard with care. His work will commence to-morrow. He will not remove his family or household goods until fall. The Professor is a gentleman who is highly esteemed in the Park, and the prospective loss of himself and family will be learned with regret. Prof. Wilkie was the first school teacher in charge when it was all chaos and brought the school after six years of hard labor to the high rank it now occupies.

Master Grant Ingalls, who was so severely injured last Saturday, a full account of which was published in Monday's TRIBUNE, is in the skillful hands of Dr. Cash, and is rapidly recovering.

Mr. George Bell, it is to be regretted, is soon to start a livery stable, something much needed, and that will be highly appreciated. And now a hotel is wanted to complete the bliss of the residents.

Mr. Porter gave an evening of readings at the school-house Friday evening. The subject was "Mount Ararat."

The Rev. Henry C. Mabie, pastor of the Baptist Church, graduated at the commencement exercises of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, held at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church Thursday.

OAKLAND.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Prof. Hyde, pastor of the Oakland Congregational Church, is to make a brief excursion to Europe this summer, spending the most of the time in England and Scotland. He carries with him the kind regards and good wishes of his many friends, who trust that he will have a safe journey and pleasant time, and come back recuperated and more fully prepared to continue the good work in which he has been so long engaged.

Workmen are engaged in making the sewer connection on Cottage Grove avenue, and getting the street in preparation for the pavers. The paving will be resumed as Thirtieth and carried southward to Egan avenue, which will give Cottage Grove a continuous block of pavement from Twenty-second street to the limits.

Butcher-shops are still "bursting up." The one between Douglas place and Thirty-sixth street has taken down its shingles and shut up shop. The proprietor was last observed chopping up his fixtures for kindling-wood. Six more left.

The different public schools of Oakland were closed Thursday, allowing the scholars an opportunity to go to the circus, and participate in the Reunion exercises.

A drug-store is moving into the Larned block, in the store formerly occupied by the shoemaker.

The three-story sidewalk which formerly surrounded the Douglas House has been torn down, and has been replaced by a brand-new sidewalk brought down to a street-level. There are several other such nuisances that should be treated likewise.

Excell's block of stores are receiving their finishing-touches and getting ready for late spring tenants.

The Dearborn Observatory, situated in the rear of the Chicago University, is being entirely remodeled throughout. The dome has been completely torn off, and is to be replaced by a new one, which is to work easier. It is hoped that the alterations will be completed in a few weeks, and the instrument gotten into place for an observation in June.

The entertainment given by the Progress Club last week was a decided success, financially speaking, as well as dramatically. The amusement-going people are looking forward to something more of the same sort.

Spring bathers find bathing accommodations on the lake shore rather uncomfortable, and they wish that the authorities would remove those "cops," so that they might continue their aquatic sports unmolested.

There is some talk of organizing another Literary Society in Oakland, and thus far it is meeting with much approbation on the part of literary people, who are looking forward to the time when they can exercise their abilities as in days of yore.

There is a real estate agent who advertises city rooms to rent up in the fourth story with a back yard in the rear. It is an unusual occurrence to find rooms with a back yard attached thereto up in the fourth story.

The paint store situated at Douglas place "busted up" a couple of weeks ago, and its proprietor made what he considered a settlement, and struck out a white rag last Sunday morning announcing to the church-goers that his store would "be open on Monday morning." And true to his word he did open per announcement, but had not been open but a short time before an Assignee came in and took charge, and has been disposing of the stock during the past week.

Several families are now pulling up stakes and moving out of town. Sociables, receptions, and "send-offs" are now in order.

The Chicago City Railway Company have finally succeeded in finding a competent man to break in their wild mustang ponies. He handles them with a knowing hand, and in a few days transforms them into streeet-car horses.

A flower-bed has been made around the Oakland M. E. Church, but the flowers have not yet made their appearance.

Mr. Meredith, pastor of the M. E. Church, has removed to No. 86 Langley avenue, from his former residence on Oakwood avenue.

OTHER SUBURBS.

PARK RIDGE.

Quiet has reigned supreme for several days, and the people had begun to despair of again being amused, when they were aroused from their lethargy by the announcement of a silver wedding. The parties interested are Mr. and Mrs. Cravens. The cards are gotten up in exquisite taste on silver note-paper, and simply announce, "Mr. and Mrs. William Cravens at home Friday evening, May 21. The invitations are numerous, and Chicago will be largely represented. Mr. Cravens has recently exchanged his former house for one more commodious, and pleasantly situated, on the corner of Sheridan place and Prospect avenue.

The Congregational Society held their sociable at Mr. Tennant's Thursday evening. The attendance was small, owing to the severe storm at the time of gathering. The receipts amounted to $25.

The young folks' prayer-meeting was unusually well attended last Wednesday evening, owing no doubt to the announcement that their pastor's weekly letter had been received and would be read before the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Kaufman, though absent, evidently has the interest of his flock still at heart, as his letters are filled with good counsel and words of cheer, while they also disclose the fact that he longs to be with them again in person.

Mr. G. H. Carpenter and family are settled in their home "no more to roam."

Mrs. Fred Dickinson has been spending a few days in Chicago. Mrs. D. expects to spend the month of June with her sister, Fred.

Mr. Smith has moved to Evanston. His recent financial successes have enabled him to purchase a beautiful home, and he has the good wishes of his former friends for his future prosperity.

The arrivals the past week were Miss Mary Aitken and R. Rikard, of Chicago; Robert P. Lunt and wife, J. Streeter, and T. Stout, of Evanston; Mrs. Lorin Collins, Carrie May Collins, and Miss Collins, of Norwood—guests of Col. Robb. Mr. Williams, of Chicago, has been visiting Miss Minnie Clemens.

Mrs. Frech has moved back into her own house, to the delight of her old neighbors.

The measles are making their appearance in several families. The children are the afflicted ones, so far.

Mrs. Murray has removed to Chicago, and is with her mother. She is recovering slowly.

Mr. Davis, of Irving Park, will occupy the Methodist pulpit this evening. Mr. Stout preaches in the morning.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon, all the members present. The programme of the day was not smoothly gone through with, the actors scarcely being familiar as yet with their parts, and much time being lost through delays. The space outside the rail, devoted to the use of the voters, was filled with spectators, most of them having some interest to urge.

After the auditing of various bills, Mr. Hughes moved that the Board proceed to elect a Village Engineer.

Mr. Beasley said there was a motion, tabled last week, instructing certain committees to inquire into the practicability of consolidating some offices, such as those of Engineer and Superintendent of Works, etc. He moved to take the motion from the table. This was lost, Messrs. Beasley and Powell voting yea, Messrs. Calhoun, Hughes, and Hoxie nay.

Mr. Beasley said there was a feeling in his section with regard to who should be Engineer for the ensuing year. He wanted the Board to act cautiously, carefully.

Mr. Hughes said the matter had been considered carefully. In his section there was a demand for a new Engineer, and he called for his motion to carry out.

Mr.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madame Ristori and Her School of Acting.

Attractions at the Theatres—Mrs. Oates and Her Troubles.

Mr. Beecher and His Wife Done Up in Wax.

The Music of the Week.

THE DRAMA.
MADAME RISTORI.

The series of six performances given by Mme. Ristori during the week just closed have been interesting to the play-goer in one sense beyond anything the season has yet produced. Mme. Ristori is recognized as the highest representative of the Continental school of acting, and has for many years enjoyed such a pre-eminence in Europe as Charlotte Cushman has gained in our own country. Like Miss Cushman, she is about to leave the stage. Her riper years have only added majesty and strength to what was already strong and majestic. Time has not withered her, nor custom staled her infinite variety, and she leaves behind her no mark of that age which she must already feel. During her stay in this city she has for the most part played in historical pieces. As *Elizabeth, Lucrezia Borgia, Marie Antoinette,* and *Marie Stuart* she has spread before us grand historical pictures whose power one cannot but acknowledge, and of whose accuracy there can be no question. They have passed criticism, to take rank as certainties for the instruction as well as amusement of the public. Her audiences have been uniformly large, and the public has treated her with becoming generosity.

Her visit has not been without its lesson, and it is only to be regretted that our leading theatrical managers have been absent from the city during her engagement, for valuable lessons might have been learned from the management of the Italian company in point of stage discipline and that phase of realism in dramatic art which aims to present scenes with a perfection of detail necessary and supplementary to perfect acting. This is not merely in matters of costuming and the like, but in the care displayed in making every person on the stage, including the insignificant ballet, play their parts and contribute to the ensemble of the scene.

Perhaps the best illustration of what the science of scenic representation is to be found in the manner in which the mobbing of the palace at Versailles is shown in "Marie Antoinette."

HOOLEY'S COMPANY

in San Francisco has been received with true, Californian heartiness, and hundreds have been turned away nightly. It was found impossible to do "Ultimo" at once (possibly on account of Mr. Daly's obligations), and something else was necessary. Fortunately, Bartley Campbell was there, as usual, and "Peril," a judicious mixture of "Divorce" and "East Lynne," was hurriedly played. It took, and the telegraph shows how well. Apropos of Hooley, they seem to be having a high time in San Francisco. In one column of the *Chronicle* are to be found announcements of Mrs. Bowers, Janauschek, Mrs. Oates in "Belle Helene," Hooley's company, and De Murska. For a town not half a big as Chicago, this is a pretty good showing.

THE ADELPHI.

Business at the Adelphi continues to be good. The present week Mr. Sid France returns with his popular drama "Marked for Life," with the excellent scenery and appointments characteristic of the house. The olio consists of gymnastic exercises by Dunbar and Montana; neat songs and dances by Cotton and Birdue; sketches by Bobby Daly; cannon-ball-tossing by the Herculean Spaniard Senor Rafael; and new sketches and dances; and Billy Courtwright in new acts, with his favorite specialty "Flewy-Flewy."

MRS. OATES' TROUBLES

have become the theme of much discussion in theatrical circles. Finding herself deeply injured by the version of the story given to the public through the newspapers by Mr. Tracy Titus, her husband, she appeals to the newspapers to publish a circular which she has sent round. The allusion to her treasurer is in execrable taste, no decent newspaper having intimated any other relation than that she insists upon as existing:

> In announcing the close of my long engagement, and bidding farewell to beautiful San Francisco, the kind friends of the press will pardon me, I trust, if encouraged me, and the public who have so liberally patronized me during my long sojourn in their midst, I feel (much as I naturally desire to shrink from notoriety) that in justice to myself, my family, and to the members of my company who have so nobly stood by me in my hour of trouble, that I ought to say a few words explanatory of an article which appeared in a morning journal of a recent date, and in the issue of yesterday, in which allusion is made to my private affairs and domestic difficulties. To those with whom I have been associated during my professional career, and who have known me in private life, no word from me is necessary; but to the public of this city, who know nothing save what they have heard or have read in the papers, the simple statement of a few facts seems to me, under the circumstances, both a justice and a necessity. It has been publicly claimed that the union between Mr. Titus and myself has been, up to within the past three months, one of open agreement and pleasure; but, unfortunately, is the exact opposite to the truth. The troubles which have attained their consummation here have most certainly extended over a period of two years—these troubles being always of that unfavorable description to which it would be both needless and painful to give a more detailed publicity. So, too, it has been asserted that my near relatives and members of my company have been in sympathy with the unbreach between Mr. Titus and myself; this statement has as little foundation of truth as the former. Lastly, with regard to Mr. Allinson. It is to the business tact and energy of this gentleman, as agent of the company, that I must in all justice attribute much of our success here and elsewhere. As to any other relations than these "purely business" ones between Mr. Allinson and myself, I emphatically deny the base insinuation as being entirely and absolutely unworthy of credence. The publication of the sensational articles referred to is to me and to all acquainted with the facts of the case, only a proof of mischievous and angry invention. Respectfully,
>
> MRS. JAMES A. OATES.

MR. BEECHER VISITS A CIRCUS.

A singular incident occurred in Burlington, Ia., a week or two ago, which seems to have entirely escaped the notice of the newspapers. It is the more remarkable as its connection with the Brooklyn scandal entitled it to recognition as a sensational affair. It will be remembered that Mr. W. W. Cole, proprietor of Cole's New York and New Orleans Circus, conceived the brilliant idea of familiarizing the countrymen with the faces of the principals in the Brooklyn scandal. He therefore had wax figures made in New York representing the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Beecher, Mr. Theodore Tilton, and Elizabeth. How good the likenesses are we don't know. It appears, however, that Mr. Cole's enterprise was understood in New York, and the figures were followed to Quincy by a special detective. When about to start on his summer-tour, Mr. Cole was notified by Mr. Beecher's attorneys that legal steps would be taken to prevent the exhibition of himself and wife in wax. Mr. Cole concluded to disregard the announcement, and when the circus opened at Burlington, Mr. Beecher was found there, too, in effigy. The day following, one J. G. Williams appeared in Burlington with a power of attorney from Mr. Beecher, and obtained an injunction forbidding Mr. Cole's exhibiting Mr. and Mrs. Beecher in his circus. After a sharp legal fight the case was closed—the show-case that is—and the remainder of the exhibition allowed. A hearing is to be had in Burlington Tuesday. Meanwhile Williams threatens to enjoin Mr. Cole wherever he goes. Mr. Cole insists upon his right to exhibit the figures. It is an excellent advertisement for both parties, but the circus man is going to get the best of it.

MUSIC.
THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK

are briefly summed up in the musical accompaniments of the Army Reunion, which consisted mainly of drum-taps and bugle-blasts; outside of these exhibitions, which are not worthy of very much retrospective concern, there were one or two amateur entertainments, of which the most notable was

THE VIOLIN PRESENTATION

to Mr. William Lewis, which took place at the Beethoven rooms on Wednesday evening. The occasion drew together a notable list of our leading musicians, and was an event of unusual interest, musically.

The programme, rich in numbers and authorship, was given with marked precision, and was received with many expressions of delight.

The Schumann Quintette (two violins, viola, 'cello, and piano) opened the programme with its rich harmonies and stirring tempos, and was brilliantly performed by Messrs. Wolfsohn, Lewis, Hubbard, Allen, and Eichheim. Miss Jessica Hanscom gave the "Ah Perfido" of Beethoven with great spirit, and evinced decided dramatic power in its execution. The friends of this talented young lady were more than ever assured of the wisdom of her decision to go abroad and avail herself of the best vocal culture.

Mr. Lewis performed, as a solo without accompaniment, one of Bach's fugues for the violin, and gave it with excellent precision in time and tone. Its technical difficulties proved the ability of the performer as well as the author. The fugue is a class of music not often indulged in publicly by even first-class violinists. To those who admire this style of musical composition it was an exceedingly interesting and enjoyable performance.

Mr. Lewis also played a new sonata by Rubinstein, and was admirably accompanied by Miss Agnes Ingersoll. Mr. Gill sang two songs by Schumann with great care, showing a thorough knowledge of his text. The first number sung was a delicious bit of song-writing, and was interpreted with exquisite taste. During the concert Mr. Wolfsohn appeared upon the platform, and, in a happy speech, presented the violin to Mr. Lewis in behalf of the audience present, who were the generous donors. Mr. Lewis, being called for, came timidly forward, and replied to Mr. Wolfsohn, as follows:

> LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If I could shake on the violin as I now tremble and shake in my boots, at the idea of responding to Mr. Wolfsohn's complimentary remarks, I could delight your ears with the most perfect trill ever heard. I could give you Tartini's famous "Trill of the Devil," or as it is better known, the "Devil's Sonata," in a manner that would not only astonish Tartini, but even the "Old Gentleman" himself. I am not quite up to concert pitch in the solo part of speech-making. Heretofore I have expressed myself to you through the medium of the violin, and not vive voce, and would prefer that way now if I could make my violin say "I thank you." But as I am not yet its master, I cannot command implicit obedience; therefore you must allow me personally to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks for this really superb violin—my beau ideal of an instrument—which, in your kindness, you have seen fit to present to me this evening. A few years since I thought myself the possessor of a very fine instrument, but this is far superior to the one I refer to, and which I lost in Chicago's great fire. Since then I have had many fiddles, but this is the only violin I have possessed, and one from which, in memory of the "dear departed" old instrument, I shall often draw consolation in playing a "piece to its solace." I hope that it is one of those violins that may never do *sic* one to a musically-sensitive ear, and a fiddle that may never prove itself an *infidel* to the true inspirations of the art divine. A good instrument is a stimulus to practice, and now that I am the possessor of one through your generosity I shall endeavor so to improve myself in its use as to give you no occasion to regret the gift; and, as you hear it from time to time, I trust you will not fail to observe that I am progressing in scraping its better acquaintance.

THE APOLLO CONCERT.

The last concert of the season of the Apollo Club will be given at Farwell Hall Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., when the Club will be assisted by Mrs. J. C. Wenham, soprano; Mrs. L. H. Watson, pianist; and the "Quaker City Quartette," Messrs. Barnes, Knorr, Holmes, and Noble. As this is the last concert of the season, the Club most cordially extend an invitation to the past associate members; tickets for the entertainment can be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. Newell, 156 State street. It is also announced that the white cards distributed for the second concert are good for this. As the rehearsal to-morrow evening is the last prior to the concert, all active members who are to take part must meet with the Club on that evening, and be in their places as near 8 o'clock as possible. The programme for the concert is as follows:

> PART FIRST.
> 1. "Break of Morn" Overture.....Abt
> *Apollo Club.*
> 2. {a. Nocturne.....Chopin
> {b. Volkslied.....Mendelssohn
> *Mrs. L. H. Watson.*
> 3. Night Song.....Abt
> (Quaker City Quartette.)
> *Messrs. Barnes, Knorr, Holmes, and Noble.*
> 4. Aria from "Elijah".....Mendelssohn
> *C. Wenham.*
> 5. "How Came Love"—Chorus.....Fri
> *Apollo Club.*
> 6. Trio from "Night in Granada".....Kreutzer
> *Mrs. Wenham, Messrs. Barnes and Bergstein.*
> PART SECOND.
> 7. Serenade, "Come in the Silly Night".....Wandler
> *Apollo Club.*
> 8. Invitation to Dance (Weber).....Tausig
> *Mrs. L. H. Watson.*
> 9. "Evening Twilight".....Hatton
> *Quaker City Quartette.*
> 10. Duet from "Creation".....Haydn
> *Mrs. Wenham and Mr. Carl Bergstein.*
> 11. "How have I loved thee, native land".....Mering
> *Apollo Club.*

ORGAN RECITALS.

Mr. H. Clarence Eddy will give a series of six organ recitals in the First Cot gregational Church (corner West Washington and Ann streets), commencing Saturday afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock. Recitals will be given every Saturday through June. The programmed will contain the choicest organ music extant, and in each recital Mr. Eddy will be assisted by good vocal talent. Tickets may be obtained at the music stores and at the door.

TURNER HALL.

Following is the programme of the Turner-Hall concert this afternoon.

> 1. March "Parisian".....J. Strauss
> 2. Overture to "Haydn".....Auber
> 3. Finale from "Traviata".....Verdi
> 4. Overture to "Rienzi".....R. Wagner
> 5. Theme and variation from the Grand Septette.....Beethoven
> 6. "Nightingale Polka".....Muellenhaupt
> 7. Fantasie from "Il Sicilliano".....Bellini
> 8. Potpourri from "Der Freischuetz".....Stasny
> 9. Waltz "Vienna Temper".....J. Strauss
> 10. Quadrille "Sanschuka".....Komzak

GRACE CHURCH.

The Grace Church (Episcopal) musical programme for to-day is as follows:

> Grand Festival "Te Deum".....Dudley Buck
> Jubilate—melodies from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini
> Offertoire.....Wallace
> *Solo.*.....
> MISS ETTA WHITE.
> "Gloria in Excelsis".....Dudley Buck
> Bonum Est.....Mosential
> Deus Miserestus.....Rossini

THE UNION FRANCO-AMERICAINE.

The new French organization of this name will make its debut as a musical club with becoming ceremonies. A grand concert in which the best artists, both singers and musicians, will participate, will be given in one of the theatres or large music-halls of the city. Further notice of the event will be given in due season.

NEW OPERAS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on April 20: "Rubinstein's new opera, 'Die Makkabaer,' founded upon Otto Ludwig's drama of the same name, was produced here at the Royal Opera-House last Saturday, and seems to have been favorably received. Rubinstein's fame as a composer rests chiefly upon his chamber music. This is, however, his third essay upon the lyric stage. Some will be allured, and others as decidedly deterred, by the announcement that throughout the three acts the 'Makkabaer' does not tickle the ears of the groundlings with a single air, and that one duet alone recalls any of the time-honored traditions of the opera before Wagner introduced his new manner; for the mighty seer of the future now deplores 'Tannhauser' and 'Lohengrin' as the frivolous aberrations of untutored youth. Unlike Wagner, however, Rubinstein sticks to the chorus as an essential element of dramatic effect, and the 'Makkabaer,' which I have not heard, is described as consisting of a series of choral pieces, broken here and there by Wagnerian dialogue. Judged by old-fashioned rules, it has the character rather of an oratorio than of an opera. Many of the choruses pleased the critics greatly, and as a whole the piece is pronounced a success, although a Berlin public never hisses, and applauds very feebly, it is not always easy to judge of the general impression produced."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs, April 23: "At the Renaissance last night the prolonged run of 'Giroflé Girofla' gave place to the first representation of an opera bouffe by Johann Strauss, the celebrated waltz composer of Vienna. 'La Reine Indigo'—such is the title of the opera—was produced before a real first-night audience, and, as far as the music goes, obtained a great success. The score is full of melody, and is more carefully written and more precise than the generality of these operas; while the orchestra, Paris has no longer a thorough knowledge of the effect produced by the various musical instruments. Most of the principal passages were justly redemanded. Strauss would be unworthy of his reputation had he not introduced both into the overture and opera itself some of the most enchanting waltz symphonies, all of which will doubtless become popular, and be perpetuated not only on the piano, but also by means of the street organs in London, for, happily, in Paris these instruments are forbidden. It would require too much space to analyze the twenty airs which are to be found in the three acts of 'La Reine Indigo.' As to the libretto, it is impossible to analyze it. The plot is incoherent, and void of any semblance of reality. The authors have not given themselves the trouble to invent." The correspondent concludes by repeating the news of the success of the music, which is wedded, he remarks, to "wretched words."

WORLD OF FASHION.

Wedding of Miss Stambaugh, at Lansing, Mich.

Matrimonial Alliances in Chicago and at the East.

The Last Club Parties of the Season.

Evanston Social News.

Society in all its various phases has been principally occupied during the past week with the Reunion of the Army, and the numerous festivities, both public and private, which have ensued in connection with it.

The flag presentation drew out a great many ladies of all ages, while Company C's ball attracted the younger portion only. The boys in gray made a very fine appearance in their new uniform, and the young ladies donned their daintiest to be in keeping with the costumes of their escorts. One or two donned the national colors in honor of the occasion. Financially it was scarcely a success, though doubtless many tickets were bought by people who were prevented from attending. Socially, however, it was all that could be desired. The supper was furnished by Eckhardt, and the ornaments were unique and handsome, especially the centre-piece with its emblems. Hand furnished most excellent music, and his "Company C March" seemed the echo of military triumph. A full account of the affair was published in THE TRIBUNE Friday morning.

Several private parties were given in honor of the guests in the city, and Gova, Beveridge, of Illinois, and Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, were warmly welcomed by many friends.

A ludicrous affair happened at the presentation of the colors at the Exposition. Mayor Colvin was seated on the platform with the Governors of Illinois and Pennsylvania, when a man approached with a lady and reached out his hand. The Mayor, supposing he wished to pass through behind him, arose, when his chair was immediately seized by the person, who carried it a little distance off and motioned his lady friend to be seated. Some person in the crowd, seeing the Mayor's position, handed him another chair.

An account of the break-fast given by a portion of the Union Pacific party in this city was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. It came among the prominent events of the week, and the ladies represented in it belonged to the principal literary and social society of Chicago.

WEDDINGS.
STAMBAUGH-SHIELDS.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Stambaugh and Mr. John Shields at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lansing, last Wednesday, occasioned an unwonted ripple upon the quiet surface of society. Mr. Shields, a lawyer of fine talents and liberal education, gives great promise of success in his profession, while Miss Stambaugh, possessed of beauty, grace, and accomplishments, has been reigning belle of the Capital during a residence of five years. The antecedents of her family, as well as her own rare merits and culture, indisputably entitled Miss Stambaugh to this position, her mother being a near connection of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and an intimate friend and life-long companion of his daughter, Mrs. Gen. W. T. Sherman, which lady is grandmother to the bride. Fort Stambaugh, in Wyoming Territory, bears honorable testimony in its very name to the gallant Lieutenant, brother of the bride, who perished at the hands of the Indians in its defense.

The hour appointed for the ceremony was 9½ a. m., but a persistent rain caused a delay of about half an hour. It seemed as if Nature was "out o' tune" with the event which was fraught with so much interest in the hearts of the hosts of friends in waiting at the church. Meanwhile the devout Catholics occupied themselves at their prayers, while the Protestants, of whom the assemblage was largely composed, watched the time impatiently for the clearing of either priest or wedding-party should get the start of their curiosity by entering unobserved. Finally, the rain graciously abating, Nature and the bride burst upon the sight in a radiant vision of white and azure. The cortege was composed of the mother and brothers of the bride and the relatives of the bridegroom. There were no attendants upon bride and groom during the knelt at a prie-dieu in front of the chancel-rail, in which position they remained until the conclusion of the voluntary. The officiating priest, the Rev. Father Van Driess, now appeared in the sanctuary, and, ascending the pulpit, delivered a short and forcible sermon on the sanctity of the marriage state, taking occasion strongly to condemn the facility of divorce afforded by the civil law, and to assert the indissoluble character of marriage, as a divine sacrament. Despite the solemn earnestness of the preacher, one almost felt that there was a touch of the ludicrous in the section where the bride, the candle-lighted bridegroom, contracting parties upon the responsibilities, changes, and chances of the state upon which they were entering, as if it might have been the ex-cathedra utterance of one speaking from a life-long experience of the ups and downs of double blessedness.

At the conclusion of the sermon, the bride and groom came forward to the chancel rail attended by the mother and brother of the bride as witnesses, and the marriage ceremony proper at once begun.

The bride had kept her left hand ungloved, thereby avoiding the most embarrassing operation of pealing off the tight kid, preparatory to receiving the plain gold ring, previously blessed by the priest, the bridegroom slipped on the thumb in the name of the Father, and second finger in the name of the Son, on the third finger in the name of the Holy Ghost, and finally with a solemn amen upon the fourth, where it was allowed to rest.

At the conclusion the bride and groom again knelt at the prie-dieu during the chanting of the Kyrie Eleison. Nuptial High Mass was now said, the priest alone receiving, as the bride and groom had according to the permission of the Church received the Holy Communion together on the Monday previous. At the Peter Nosier they went within the chancel-rail, and kneeling at the foot of the altar received the blessing. Returning again to the prie-dieu, a beautiful soprano voice sang a hymn supplicating the Holy Virgin to bless the nuptials, and this, followed by the nuptial benediction, closed the ceremonies.

The invited guests then repaired to Riverside, the beautiful suburban residence of Mrs. Stambaugh. The bride, having removed her veil and orange blossoms, stood with her husband to receive the congratulations of their friends. The bridal robe, the gift of her younger brothers, was of blue silk of richest texture and most exquisite shade, made en traine, trimmed elaborately with its own material, a profusion of the softest lace and pearl buttons and loops harmonizing perfectly with the delicate blonde complexion of the wearer. The traveling-dress, a gift from Mrs. Gen. Sherman, was of dark, stone-colored Queen's cloth, made without overskirt, with long basque, and ruffled skirt. A very rich Sicilienne was a present from Mrs. Daugherty, of Columbus.

Among a large collection of presents was a cut-silver, gold-lined ice cream set, from Mrs. Gen. Sherman; gold-lined ice-pitcher and goblets, from Senator Huntington; a full and beautiful china set, from Mr. Shields, brother of the bridegroom; and an excellent cake-basket from Mrs. Breslin, of Texas. Among the regrets of absence were those of Dr. Stambaugh, of Toledo; ex-Supervising Architect Mullett, of Washington; Judge Borland, of Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, of Columbus; Gen. and Mrs. Sherman; and Mrs. Reese, a sister of Gen. Sherman.

The newly-married pair left on the evening train for the East, the invited guests of Dr. Stambaugh, of Toledo, and Architect Mullett, of Washington.

CHICAGO.

Weddings have not been quite as numerous here during the week as they were during the previous one. Still a few people have ventured on that dangerous journey in which the atmosphere, so bright at the outset, may grow black with storm-clouds, and end in a tempest. Slight showers must naturally be looked for, but they frequently, like summer storms, merely clear the atmosphere, and the sunset of life is beautifully serene.

Grant Place Methodist Church was Thursday evening the scene of an interesting event, which the unpropitious weather was unable to interfere with. Eight o'clock found the house well filled with a well-dressed assemblage, who had come together to witness the marriage of Mr. Ashlin J. Bechler and Miss Hettie Wharton. The bridal party soon made their appearance, and, proceeding to the chancel rail, the happy twain were made one by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. Glendenning. The attendants were Miss Della Fosdick, supported by Mr. Dwight Wharton, a brother of the bride, and Miss Phillips, supported by Mr. James L. Regan. The bridal dress was of tarletan, gracefully looped with orange flowers, which also blossomed in her dark hair. After the ceremony, the party proceeded to the lower rooms of the church, where the congratulations of friends were received. These being through with, Mr. and Mrs. Bechler left the same evening on their bridal tour.

ELSEWHERE.

At Dixon, Ill., Mr. R. L. Cheney, of Chicago, was married to Miss Kate E. Brewster, daughter of the late C. C. Brewster, of Ottawa. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Maj. John D. Cheney, the Rev. H. V. Chase officiating. The affair, though comparatively quiet, was a very pleasant one. No cards were issued.

Mr. Charles G. Saxe, the second son of John G. Saxe, was married on the 5th inst. at Stamford, Conn., to Miss Ellen M. Saxe, the eldest daughter of the Rev. George C. Saxe, of Stamford. The wedding guests were principally relatives or very intimate friends, and the ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father.

In the American Episcopal Church at Paris, Mr. Charles August Von Hernest, of Holland, was recently married to Miss Constance W., daughter of the late John C. Zimmerman, Consul-General of the Netherlands to the United States.

San Francisco has had another pleasant matrimonial event in the marriage of Miss Mary A. McGarock Greenwood, only daughter of W. M. Greenwood, Esq., of the India Rice Company, and Mr. Charles Josselyn. The floral decorations, presents, and costumes were elegant, although only a few intimate friends were present, and the ceremony was performed in Mr. Greenwood's private apartments at the Grand Hotel.

CLUB PARTIES.
THE CLOSING SEASON.

Club-dancing parties are about over, and, if the weather ever gets warm enough, will probably take the form of picnics and croquet parties. Readings will also form a staple source of amusement both for those who remain in the city and others who will seek the quieter country resorts. Dramatic performances are still in order. Dinners and lunch parties are among the present recognized set entertainments, and boating parties will eventually amuse the young people.

During the past week the Broadway Club gave a May party, at which Miss Tilly Geary was crowned Queen. Mr. John F. Roche presented the floral crown with an appropriate speech. All who participated in it enjoyed themselves very much. Among those present were Mrs. Dr. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, Miss Frankie Wesley, of Oak Park, Miss Flora Rockwell, Miss Tillie Geary, Miss Hattie Sinclair, Miss Minnie Cook, Miss Snow, Miss Winter, Miss Spring, Miss Iola Summers, Miss Addie Mothersaw, Miss Sherman, Miss Minnie Parker, Miss Josie Rockwell, Miss Josie Oleson, Miss Rosa Dames, Mrs. Morris, Misses Eva and Ida Longworth, and Messrs. James K. Perry, Henry Dames, James E. Hardy, James Roche, John Prindiville, Charles Madison, Royal Randall, John F. Roche, F. W. Brewster, E. B. Larson, Robert Williams, Johnson Fisher, Penny, Mars, Sullivant, Smith, Allport, Heath, Brown, and Gildersleeve.

Another Club has been organized on the West Side, calling itself the "Happy Dozen Social Club." It gave its first entertainment Wednesday evening at Club Hall, a callow affair, and was much enjoyed by all who participated in it.

Prof. Booth, who is teacher of elocution in the High-School, gave an entertainment Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Irving Society in their hall, situated in the High-School building. The entertainment commenced with the overture to Masaniello, Messrs. H. Walz and W. Nichols being the performers. Prof. Booth then read "The King of Denmark's Ride"; "The Maid with the Milking-Pail"; and "Tea Watcher." The recitations were "The Black Regiment," and the first scene in the third act of the "Merchant of Venice." Miss Nella Lane sang, "Waiting," with much tenderness and sweetness. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen who filled the hall expressed their pleasure by frequent applause.

The Phœnix Quadrille Club closed their season Friday evening with a May party. Miss Maggie Crawford was elected their Queen, and all who participated in it enjoyed themselves greatly.

The Entre-Nous Club gave their complimentary May party Wednesday evening at Klare's Hall. It was well attended and much enjoyed.

The dramatic performance at Mrs. Crawford's, No. 24 Calumet avenue, was a very pleasant affair, in which the actors distinguished themselves. The first presented, "The Last Loaf," the following persons distinguished themselves in their different characterizations: Miss Mitchell, the Misses King, and Messrs. Mitchell, Walker, E. S. Heaton, and Crawford. A farce followed, in which Miss Mamie Field and Mr. Crawford filled the prominent parts. Over 200 guests were invited. After the dramatic entertainment a delicious supper was enjoyed, followed by dancing, for which Hand furnished excellent music. The house was beautifully decorated with choice flowers.

A church sociable was given at Lincoln Park Hall, Friday evening, which was attended by many of the most prominent people on the North Side. An excellent supper and dancing furnished the evening's entertainments.

Rev. E. P. Whitcomb will entertain his friends to-morrow evening at his residence on Michigan avenue.

The All Saints' Social May Party and Promenade will take place on the 25th inst., at Martine's West Side Hall.

SUBURBAN.
EVANSTON.

The May festival at the Woman's College Friday evening attracted a large crowd, including both students and residents. The attractions of the evening were charades, tableaux, music, and dramatic readings, all of which were very well rendered and enthusiastically received. These concluded, the interest centered in the election of a May Queen, which was closely contested, resulting in the election of Miss Georgie Armstrong as Queen, and Misses Theresa Scott, Carrie Wyckoff, and Stella Burke as first, second, and third ladies of honor, respectively. The festival netted about $250, which will be devoted to furnishing the College parlors.

The Ecleeic Club met at the residence of Mr. Charles Comstock, Mrs. Frank Wheeler and Mr. Charles Beyer entertained the Club with select readings. It will meet next week at the residence of Mr. L. C. Pitcher.

The tea party given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Tuesday evening, was a great success, and netted over $100.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Gibbs celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Friday evening, at their residence on Chicago avenue. The house was prettily decorated and the guests were numerous and elegantly attired, many being present from Chicago and vicinity. The Rev. Mr. Noyes and Mr. Charles Randolph made the usual appropriate remarks, and Prof. Mayo worked his own sweet will upon the piano. The following are some of the presents received, all being very rich and elegant: From Mr. and Mrs. H. Kline, of Chicago, a case of solid silver ware, consisting of one dozen each of tea-spoons, forks, and dessert-spoons, two butter-knives, two berry-spoons, one sugar-spoon, and cake-knife; from Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Adams, a cake-basket; Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Angle, perfume-stand; Mr. C. B. George, cake-basket; Mr. Oscar Gibbs, pickle-dish; Mr. Edgar Gibbs, cake-basket; Miss Josie Gibbs, card-receiver; Mr. A. Fry, set of knives; Mr. and Mrs. C. Mansur, fruit-knives; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph, caster; Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, fish-knives; Mr. and Mrs. Severns, butter-knife and napkin-rings; Mr. Mrs. Regua, berry-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove, pickle-dish, and many others. Refreshments were served, and the evening was a most enjoyable one to all present.

There was but a small attendance at the South Evanston M. E. Church sociable, which was held in the church parlors. Music by Miss Lillie Goodenow and Miss Ninde was the chief attraction of the evening.

Mr. Dan Reed and wife have taken rooms at the Fields House, South Evanston.

Seasonable Fashion Gossip.
Boston Post.

The ladies have all got the neuralgia in their shoulders from wearing spring clothes, and many new dresses are supplemented across the back by porous plasters, and next to a vest from a mustard poultice is generally most worn. Young ladies alternate between a necklace for street wear and a flannel rag for the house. Diamonds are worn in the ears with much effect abroad, but a lock of cotton and a little roast onion is the usual adornment at home. Pearl powder is applied to the shoulders for full dress, but camphorated oil and horseborn liniment are considered very pretty also by the sufferers. Silk stockings, with colored clockings, are the things for low-slashed shoes, but pails of hot mustard water and warm bricks are also much worn on the feet.

THE BUSY SEASON.

West Madison Street as a Permanent Base of Retail Traffic.

Low Prices, with General Activity in All Departments of Trade—Special Accommodations and Conveniences of West Siders.

Real Estate, Removals, Etc., Etc., Etc.

That West Madison street is destined to retain permanently its magnificent prestige as a main base of the retail traffic of the city is readily made apparent by a half hour's observations along the entire line. In the great department of

DRY GOODS

the store of Carson, Pirie & Co., corner Peoria, illustrates the successful resistance of the street to down-town tendencies, in a popular traffic that now gives employment to a clerical force of 100 persons. The store has an ornate modern frontage of 125 feet (the third largest in the United States), and, renting at one-sixth the figures of corresponding space on State street, economizes prices and justifies the firm trademark: "It pays to trade on the West Side." The stock, including the largest lines of silks and dress goods, is very general, and designed to meet the demand of a large area of trade.

CONVENIENTLY ADJOINING

this point, the West Siders have home facilities in fine watches, jewelry, and silver-ware, at the establishment of Ed Kirchberg, No. 240, a permanent West Side institution.

EMBRY WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

At 244 is the establishment of S. B. Burger & Co., dealers in zephyr worsteds, embroideries, etc., carrying the largest and most complete stock of zephyr worsteds, in all shades, in silk, beads, canvas, etc., in the city.

ORDWAY & NEWLAND.

At 209 West Madison street, at a most accessible point, is located one of the largest and most successful merchant-tailoring establishments in the city. Messrs. Ordway & Newland proprietors, with a growing popular patronage that gives employment to thirty-five skilled hands. Both gentlemen of the firm have been prominently associated with the business during a period of several years, Mr. Ira J. Ordway enjoying a wide reputation as an author and instructor in the art of drafting gents' garments. The stock includes full lines of the finest and latest patterns in French, English, and Scotch cloths, worsteds, etc.

THOMPSON'S BLOCK.

The east store of Thompson's Block, famous as a business centre of the West Side, is occupied by L. C. Kimiston, dealer in fine groceries (No. 229 West Madison), formerly, and during a period of many years, located corner Madison and Halsted streets, the site of the Parker House. By long and honorable association with the trade, Mr. Kimiston's name has become familiar to the entire West Side community, his permanent and transient patronage extending to the remotest points in the division.

THE WEST SIDE HAT TRADE.

Among other changes in the street, we would mention the removal of Smith & Co., the well-known hatters and furriers of the West Side, from the corner of Green street, to No. 231, Thompson's Block, directly opposite Carson, Pirie & Co.'s. With increased facilities and a complete assortment of all the new styles in gents' and children's goods, they are prepared to prove the saying true,—"It pays to trade on the West Side." Ladies wishing their furs stored for the summer, and insured against loss or damage from fire, moths, dampness, etc., should send them to Messrs. S. & Co., whose charges will be found very reasonable. Their stock of ladies' furs is always open the year round.

NORTHWESTERN WILLOW-WORKS.

Among the prominent occupants at Thompson's Block, enjoying a larger than local and neighborhood trade, are the willow-ware manufactory and exposition rooms of William Pottle, 230 West Madison. The products at this establishment in fine willow-ware for household use, etc., willow clothes-baskets and hampers, ladies' sewing-stands, chairs, etc., have formed a valuable staple of the markets for upwards of fifteen years past. The store and warerooms, located on the first floor, exhibit a very full line of plain and fancy willow-ware, children's carriages in endless variety, etc., at manufacturing prices.

H. S. FREEMAN,

dealer in the best qualities of boots and shoes, 241 West Madison street (Thompson's Block), has for many years past faithfully represented the boot and shoe interests of the West Side.

DYBALL'S PALACE OF SWEETS.

A special institution on West Madison street is the palace confectionery and candy store of R. W. Dyball, No. 278, an old establishment that has been the headquarters for everything of that kind for the whole West Side community since Mr. Dyball first began the manufacture of his pure and unadulterated candies. The stock of fruit goods, nuts, almond nougat, variegated candies, etc., have the advantage of being always fresh from the factory.

CHINA HALL,

the housekeepers' emporium of the West Side, Turner & Fay, proprietors, 324 West Madison, reflects credit on the commerce of the street in maintaining in their stock the largest variety with the highest standard of excellence. In fine china, porcelain opaque goods, house-furnishing goods, etc., the extent and variety of wares is, perhaps, unexcelled in the city. Tea sets range from $10 to $150, dinner sets from $15 to $200, etc., etc., etc.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

Messrs. Cook & Mellish, steam dye works, principal office No. 89 Dearborn street, have added to the accommodations of West Madison street, by locating a new branch in large and very handsome quarters, 261 West Madison. The firm manipulate the business of dyeing and cleaning on a very large scale, with all modern improvements, having the largest dye works west of New York City. The new branch will prove an accommodation to a large section.

THE REAL-ESTATE INTEREST

of the West Division is represented mainly in the agency of Cole, Newell & Mosher, 188 West Madison street, Cole's Block. The firm are successors to the old firm of D. Cole & Son, the oldest real-estate agency on the West Side, and do a very large business in rents, loans, etc., having charge of a large proportion of the best residence and business property in the division.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,

D. H. Danolds, proprietor, located on Elizabeth street, near Randolph, constitutes a special feature of our great hotel attractions. Built on an isolated lot, with plenty of room for surroundings, securing the largest ventilation and rendering the fifty delightful rooms accessible to the sun, the entire system of appointments and accommodations is in the most luxurious modern style. Though specially patronized as a family hotel, transients are amply provided for.

WOOD AND COAL.

Located a few doors south of Madison, on Green a reet (73 Green), is the office and coal and wood yards of Lewis H. Cass & Co., upon whom large districts and neighborhoods of the West Division have come to rely for their supplies in all the best qualities of hard and soft coal and the best woods. The firm are among the largest and most reliable general retail dealers in the city.

REMOVALS—C. F. HAPPEL & CO.,

a well-known jewelry firm, established in 1858, and extensively engaged in the business at No. 113 Lake street at the time of the great conflagration,—afterwards at No. 270 West Madison, and moving further west to No. 402 South Clark street,—have again removed to No. 104½ South Clark, the real centre of business. The firm keeps a fine assortment of watches, jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, and do a large wholesale and retail business.

STOVES & DOLLINGER.

The firm of Stover & Dollinger, wholesale grocers and tea dealers, who have been located for the past five years at 97 West Madison street, where they developed an enviable reputation for handling the choicest goods in the market, building up a very large patronage which extended gradually to the country, have recently taken larger quarters, more accessible to the wholesale and retail branches of their trade, at No. 45 State street. The firm make a specialty of shelf goods, fancy goods, and fine groceries,—buying at Eastern and Southern markets, enabling them to maintain a system of very low prices.

KELLOGG & JOHNSON,

importers and dealers in hardware and mechanic's tools, well known to the trade during the past twelve years, have removed from 198 South Clark to No. 111 East Madison street.

TOBACCO—ALLEN, KEITH & CO.,

wholesale tobacconists, represent tobacco as active. Allen, Keith & Co., 34 and 36 Randolph street, who, early in the year, added to teas and sirups large lines of tobacco and cigars, representing the product of many of the largest manufacturers of the country, including many popular and famous brands, and who took rank almost immediately as our largest general dealers, report trade in cigars

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PUSHING DRY GOODS SALESMAN of experience. Former preferred; steady job and good wages. 1264 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A piano warerooms; must be able to play the piano well, and give references. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age as porter in a drug store; must speak English and German, and live within twenty minutes' walk of store of State and Harrison. Address, stating amount of wages per week, Z 102, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN THE STATIONERY and Lithographing business. To one that understands the business and has a trade, liberal arrangements. Address Post-Office Box 609, City.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR AN old established manufacturing business. Route from Chicago through Northern Illinois and Northern Iowa. Monthly trips. None but first-class need apply, giving former business and city reference. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 18 TO 20 YEARS of age. Must write a good, rapid business hand. Address F 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN RESTAURANT. Apply at Boston Dining-Rooms, 167 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 19 YEARS OLD, who has $600 to lend his employer on good security; will pay a fair rate of interest; must be competent to take charge of set of books; salary moderate; reference unless to be exchanged. Address V 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, WITH AN established connection, by a cigar manufacturer. Address X 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE grocery business. Apply to H. MACKENZIE, 311 West Indiana-st.

WANTED — SALESMEN TRAVELING FOR wholesale houses, either by rail or driving horse can double salary by selling from our samples. Address S 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GROCERY CLERKS—TWO GOOD men to manage branch grocery stores; also one clerk for store. Apply early, 661 and 663 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, ONE WHO UNderstands trimming, in a dry goods store; no other need apply. 134 Fulton-st., corner Eighteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE THAT can loan from $2,000 to $5,000 on No. 1 security and get a good paying situation. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY SALESman. Must understand the business and salary expected. Address S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS correspondence, and newspaper or insurance canvassing, to act as agent at a business. Small salary and commissions. Must give bonds. Address P 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. TO THE right man good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at Sherwood School-Furniture Company, 261 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—ONE MAN ON WOMEN'S shoes, 2 men on calf boots, 2 men on kid kid, and 4 on sloggers; steady work and good wages. RYDER, PAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—CONFECTIONER—A GOOD GENERAL workman, candy-maker, cake-baker, and ornamenter; a good steady place and best of wages to the right man. 1264 State-st.

WANTED—THREE COAT MAKERS AT HYDE & GREEN'S, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS, AT J. M. RUSSELL'S shop, corner Fifty-ninth and Schoolasts., Englewood.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-TURNER TO work in a chair factory at Town of Buchanan, Mich. Apply, Monday morning, at 703 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DIE-MAKER. Apply at 261 East Randolph-st., Room 2. CROSBY & YOUNG.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of my Globe and Gordon presses. C. W. MAGILL, 156 Clark-st.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—ONE THAT IS sober and steady at anything the gallery requires. Call at 526 West Madison-st., to-day or Monday.

WANTED—TEN PAINTERS AND FIVE CALCIMINERS; none but the best of workmen need apply; good wages to good men. Inquire Monday, call for Tuesday after. No. 16 North Elizabeth-st. W. H. STUBBINGS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MATTRESS-MAKers at REMAK'S bedding store, 163 Lake-st. Monday morning.

WANTED—STONE-MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS to work in country; highest wages paid; good mechanics need not apply. Inquire at 1264 West Madison-st., Room 12. J. W. ACKERMANN, Architect.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS AT H. MARKERT'S, corner Franklin and Quincy.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY AGENTS, MALE or female; small outlay; $5 to $10 per day profit. Call on or address 78 Madison-st., third floor, Room 3, 9 to 12 a. m. three days.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO IS well acquainted in Chicago, and who has $500 to invest, for an interest in a good, established estate business. No other need apply. RICE & WILLIAMSON, Room 15 Exchange Building.

WANTED—TWO GOOD EXPERIENCED TRAVeling salesmen; good pay. Address W J 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO sell gloves and mittens, West and Northwest; to those of references required. Address X 6, Tribune office.

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WANTED—AT ONCE, AGENTS FOR THE SALE of a useful and rapidly-selling article. Apply from 10 a. m. to 12 m., at Room 16, 153 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS TO SELL A PATented article in demand. Apply to F. H. WILSON, 218 Washington-st.

WANTED—MARBLE-POLISHERS AT THE AND 715 Wabash-av., man or women. Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—RELIABLE SALESMAN AND COMmercial travelers to travel through the States and Canada in city and country. Apply to EDGERLY & CLARK, 10 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO SELL AN article of merit. Call at 71 Clark-st. Order in good standing preferred. Call at Room 22, 124 Clark-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 MEN WHO CAN COMMAND A small amount of money to introduce a new and useful article to canvassers. Profitable trade; also one clerk for store. Apply early, 661 and 663 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, ONE WHO UNderstands trimming, in a dry goods store; no other need apply. 134 Fulton-st., corner Eighteenth.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER, ONE THAT can loan from $2,000 to $5,000 on No. 1 security and get a good paying situation. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY SALESman. Must understand the business and salary expected. Address S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS correspondence, and newspaper or insurance canvassing, to act as agent at a business. Small salary and commissions. Must give bonds. Address P 74, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. TO THE right man good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at Sherwood School-Furniture Company, 261 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS—ONE MAN ON WOMEN'S shoes, 2 men on calf boots, 2 men on kid, 1 on sloggs; steady work and good wages. RYDER, PAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

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Domestics—Continued.

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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 97 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Inquire at the office of HERPP & SCHOENTHALER, or JACOB E. HERP, Irving Park; German preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 18 OR 14 YEARS OLD to assist in second; generally useful in a small family. Apply at 277 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT RIVERSIDE—TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as laundress; none need apply without good references. Call at Room 221 Grand Pacific Hotel, on Monday, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

WANTED—A GOOD SCRUB GIRL, SWEDE OR Norwegian preferred, at Parker House, corner Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; COME PREPARED to work. Ogden House, 161 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SWEDE GIRL; three in family. 623 West Congress-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1265 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework. Apply 59 Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COLORED girl to do general housework in small family; must have good reference. Apply 1069 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and sewing at No. 6 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 262 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; no Irish at 1246 Prairie-av.

WANTED—WOMAN SERVANT TO DO COOKing and housework; small family. 464 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; NONE OTHER NEED apply, at 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in private family; will pay good wages for good help. Inquire in basement, 67 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; references required, at 859 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; WAGES, $3, and three in family. 351 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family. Call at 627 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NEAT TIDY SCANDINAVIAN or German girl, that understands how to cook a meal of victuals, and can do it well, a first-class laundress, and to do general housework. Apply with references at 31 Bryant-av., at once.

WANTED—AT 1265 MICHIGAN-AV., A FIRSTclass second-girl; must have good references. Call Monday morning after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN, OR GERman girl, housework, in a small family. Inquire at 105 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SERVANTS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, and one for general housework, who must be a good waitress. Apply with references at Room 2 McCormick Hall, corner Clark and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, at 16 Rhodes-av., opposite Douglas Monument.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework, four in family. Call at 187 Thirtyseventh-st., near Ellis Park, Monday. Take Cottage Grove cars.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family, at Glencoe, 18 miles north of Chicago. Apply to J. A. OWEN, 120 Washington.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR SECOND work; must be a good washer and ironer. Inquire at 476 Wabash-av., Monday, from 2 to 9 p. m.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; good washer and ironer. At 45 Seeley-av., near Madison-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, WELSH, OR NORWEgian girl to do general housework in small family. Apply at 113 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good laundress. Reference required. Apply 811 Grand Pacific Hotel, on Monday, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

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WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Call for 2 days at 454 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO GO WITH A family in the country, to do general housework; one boy's ride; Catholic church in the village. Call on Monday or Tuesday, at 358 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL. APPLY at 728 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 13 AND 18 YEARS of age to wash dishes, wait on table, etc. Apply for three days, 24 Harmon-ct.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. None but competent need apply. 718 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A RESTAURANT for general work; German or Norwegian. 243 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, to go to Englewood. Good wages paid. Apply at 705 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer, at 161 West Washington-st. Bring references. Good place for a good girl.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily. Apply at 265 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; for family of three. Apply, after 1 p. m. on Monday, at 219 Orchard-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 91 West Polk-st. and Irving-place.

WANTED—AT 1491 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF Thirty-third-st., a girl for general housework, must be a good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE COOK, WASHER, and ironer, and the other housework. In a private family. Call at once at 728 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, ONE TO do kitchen-work, one second-work. German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at once; references required. Apply at 472 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, 1 SCRUBgirl.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT LIGHT housework. Apply at 1031 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—FOR A SELECT PRIVATE BOARDING-house, a first-class cook; must be No. 1 in breads and pastry work; person wanted who has worked in the best boarding-houses in the city. To a good, steady, sober person this will be the right kind of a home. Best wages. Apply at 22 and 24 Aberdeen-st., West Side.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be kept washing, at 270 Thirty-first-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 89 Oakwood-av., corner Pleasant-av. Inquire at 1 Pleasant-av., near Forty-first-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be competent, neat, and tidy; family of two; work light and place pleasant for a good girl. Call at 151 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 627 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, second place and good wages, at 123 West Van Buren-st. Call after 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A PRIVATE family. Apply at 453 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. Apply at 351 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework. Call for two days at 279 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian cook, washer, and ironer for a very small family. Apply at once at 61 Division-st.

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WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO CAN and will loan his employer $200; situation permanent; salary fair. Address to-day R 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMERCIAL TRAVELER acquainted in the lumber trade. Address by letter, giving address, GUSTORF & CO., city.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AGENTS FOR THE SALE of a useful and rapidly-selling article. Apply from 10 a. m. to 12 m., at Room 16, 153 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS TO SELL A PATented article in demand. Apply to F. H. WILSON, 218 Washington-st.

WANTED—MARBLE-POLISHERS AT THE AND 715 Wabash-av., man or women. Chicago Marble Manufacturing Company.

WANTED—RELIABLE SALESMAN AND COMmercial travelers to travel through the States and Canada in city and country. Apply to EDGERLY & CLARK, 10 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO SELL AN article of merit. Call at 71 Clark-st. Order in good standing preferred. Call at Room 22, 124 Clark-st.

WANTED—3 OR 4 MEN WHO CAN COMMAND A small amount of money to introduce a new and useful article to canvassers. Profitable trade; also one clerk for store. Apply early, 661 and 663 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS phrenology to travel with a show. Apply from 2 to 3 to-day. 138 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 454 to 458 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CANVASSERS OF good address for articles of food in the city; steady work, good commissions, and pay every day; a good chance to those qualified and willing to work. Apply to-day at 53 West Adams-st., rear building.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE himself useful about office; wages, $3.50. Address Z 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—CITY SALESMAN FOR RUCHE MANufactory; one acquainted with dry goods or millinery business. Address O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL-ESTATE SALESMAN, SEE AD. vertisement in to-day's Tribune under "Real Estate Wanted."

WANTED—A GOOD CITY HARDWARE SALESman to sell on commission. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN IN PACKING house market; must know every detail of business, and understand making all kinds of sausage. Address, stating salary wanted and experience, S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS to take orders on liberal commission. Apply at Room 4, 135 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS; LIBeral pay. Apply 70 Circulator, Courier office, 152 Fifth-av., 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WANTED—A BOY ACCUSTOMED TO PICTURE frame carving. 67 and 69 South Canal-st., upstairs, rear.

WANTED—40 LABORERS (IRISHMEN) WITH shovels, Monday morning, at People's Gas Works, corner Twenty-second-st. and Center-av. Also at same place, on Wednesday or Thursday, 30 first-class stone masons. None other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO IS willing to earn what he asks; one who is responsible preferred. Call at 154 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS TO SELL wringers, blisters, and children's carriages on weekly payments in this city. No capital, but good references required. 340 W. Lake-st., Room 3.

WANTED—MEN. WE WANT THE NAMES OF 1,000 men and women out of business that want to make $20 a week with the most useful household article ever invented. Samples (worth $2.50) and terms sent free to genteel men and women that will engage permanently in the business season. No peddling, street-tickets, nor boys wanted. Address with stamp, RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Room 1, Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN OR STOUT BOY TO TAKE care horses, etc. App.y Monday morning at 2.8 and 209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY, OF NOT LESS THAN 17 years, to do chores in a boarding-house. Apply to P. R. FOURIERT, at the Mechanics' National Bank,

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 118 Lasalle-st., Otis Block.

SOUTH DIVISION.

249 Indiana-av., 9-story and basement marble-front house, 22 rooms, all modern improvements.
31 to 37 Prairie-av., 4-story brick and stone dwellings, master builder's style.
235 Prairie-av., 14 rooms, $45 per month.
Elegantly furnished house on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
Large frame houses, 17 Harmon-court, 14 rooms, all modern improvements.
91 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, $60 per month.
152 Twenty-fifth-st., brown stone-front house, 10 rooms.
Perfect cottages, Asbury ct and Hoyne, 10 rooms, $40 per month.
Nos. 1 and 3 Park-pl., 10 rooms, $45 per month.
Nos. 2 and 4 Park-pl., 10 rooms, $45 per month.
Southwest corner Twenty-third-st and Indiana-av., 10 rooms.
Nos. 1 and 3 Michigan-av., 8-story stone-front houses, 14 rooms.
26 Indiana-av., 3-story stone-front.
1156 Wabash-av., 14 rooms, only $50 per month.
Two 2-story and basement brick houses, 12 rooms, $30 per month.
No. 3 Langley-av., large frame house, 10 rooms.
232 Michigan-av., 9 rooms, $70 per month.

WEST DIVISION.

36 Warren-av., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, only $22 per month.
24 Warren-av., near Leavitt-st., 10 rooms and barn, $30 per month.
27 West Polk-st., 9 rooms.
Two-story and basement brick house, No. 302 West Monroe-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements.
17 Centre-av., 2-story and basement brick, 12 rooms, $22 per month.
31 Throop-st., 10 rooms, $26 per month.

NORTH DIVISION.

71 Grant-place, 14 rooms, $75 per month.
Nos. 1 and 3 Burton-pl., 2-story and basement brick-fronts, 10 rooms, $30 per month.
Very fine furnished house on Rush-st., near Indiana, 10 rooms, $1,500 per year.
On Clark-st., just north of city limits, 8 rooms, $20 per month.
224 and 226 Indiana-st., 2-story and basement stone-fronts, 11 rooms each.
No. 2 Cambridge-av., 8 rooms, $25 per month.

TO RENT—4 NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONTS, 11 rooms, bath, laundry, water-closets, etc., Carroll-av., near Robey-st. Apply at 46 Carroll-av.
One octagon stone front, 14 rooms, bath, laundry, water-closets, bay-window, side lot, etc., northeast corner Carroll-av. and Robey-st.
No. 47 Carroll-av., $7 and $8 Ada-st., between Fulton-st. and Carroll-av., 10 rooms, bath, water-closets, etc., only $20.
No. 43 Union Park place, marble front, 10 rooms, with every convenience, $45.
Two 2-story, 9 rooms, bath, water-closets, etc., Arthur place, $25.
Three new brick, 9 rooms, bath, water-closets, etc., Arthur place, $30.
By S. S. HAYES, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY, ENGLISH BASEMENT, 7 marble-front dwelling, 46 Sixteenth-st., freshly painted and papered, 11 rooms, and bathroom, cellar, 3 wash-basins, 2 water-closets, tubs, gas-fixtures, furnace, bells, speaking-tubes; $600.
Two-story and basement brick dwelling, 316 Indiana-av., 10 rooms, and bath-room, furnace and gas-fixtures, $30 per month. Apply at office 107 CLARK.
Two-story and basement frame dwelling, 731 Wabash-av., 9 rooms, $25 per month.
Apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR YEAR, A well-furnished house of 11 rooms; very pleasantly situated on Prairie-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.; furnace and good cellar. Address or apply to A. M. BENNETT, 138 Washington-st., Room 3, up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 70 WEST Erie-st., 7 rooms; $12 per month.
TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT pressed brick house, 7 rooms, bath, stoves, hot water cylinder, and shanties, 1712 Wood-st., near Rockwell-st. Rent low. Apply at 1745 West Congress-st.
TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 9 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, all modern conveniences, 1 square from horse cars. Apply at 1 Aberdeen-st., corner Lake.
TO RENT—A GEM OF A FURNISHED COTTAGE on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. J. S. GOODMAN, 140 Lasalle-st.
TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, FURNISHED. Two-story frame house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. J. S. GOODMAN, 140 Lasalle-st.
TO RENT—HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE, ALL of furniture and business. Will rake part rent in board, or will rent the bar. 626 South Halsted-st.
TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE or private hotel, in a desirable location, or private hotel, in the vicinity of hotels and depots. Address, for further information, Post-Office Box 1564, LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—COTTAGES 45 AND 47 HUBBARD-ST., also dwelling 414 West Madison-st. W. WALLER, Room 11, 41 Clark-st.
TO RENT—NO. 199 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE, 14 rooms. Apply at 625 Fulton-st.
TO RENT—4 BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN PARK, 1 first-class neighborhood, a 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements, and barn; 6 rooms, brick building, for $25; 7 rooms, for $20, and other desirable houses. CHAS. N. HALLE, 153 Washington-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS AND CLOSETS, 1 58 South Green-st., near Madison, now being put in thorough repair; or will exchange for building lots in Lincoln-park; rent to suit. $30 per month. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 116 West Washington-st.
TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET, OR fixtures for same, at 625 Larrabee-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 59 DOUGLAS-PLACE, two stories and brick basement, all modern improvement, situated near Harrison Station and Cottage Grove-av. D. M. SHEARER or C. CLARK & SILVA, 159 Lasalle-st.
TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN CITY AND in parts, $7, $10, $15, $20, and $30. JOHN F. EBERHART, 167 Washington-st.
TO RENT—HOUSES 205 AND 209 EAST INDIANA-st., 10 rooms; house and barn and an acre of ground corner of Webster and Hamlin-avs., 8 rooms, $6. 34, and $40. A. T. GAGE, 67 Dearborn-st., Room 11.
TO RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE, NEWLY PAPERED, painted, and calcimined; No. 28 Pratt-place, near Halsted-st. Inquire at 1 Aberdeen-st., corner Lake.
TO RENT—WOOD-ST. NEAR VAN BUREN—FIVE-room cottage, nearly new; water, gas, etc.; only $25 per month. POMEROY & WEAVER, 56 Lasalle-st.
TO RENT—NEW MODERN STONE, 12 ROOMS, 2 dining-rooms, conservatory, new; Chirtchitt; near Union. REMICK, 208 LaSalle-st.
TO RENT—BRICK DWELLING 944 WABASH-AV., 9 all modern improvements, elegantly renovated. Apply at 947 Wabash-av.
TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS at Boston-av. Apply on Monday at 130 West Van Buren-st.
TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN 16 LANGLEY-AV., house 2 stories above, 7 rooms, 1 in attic, modern conveniences, in perfect order. Price, $22 per month. Inquire of Dr. COOK, 54 Langley-av.
TO RENT—ON BLOCK WEST OF LINCOLN PARK two-story and basement dwelling. Rent $25. A. A. EATHROP, Room 31, 86 Lasalle-st.
TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 874 PRAIRIE-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; all modern improvements. Apply at 1 Aberdeen-st., corner Lake.
TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DWELLING HOUSE, No. 26 Horse-st.; has 12 rooms, water closets, bathrooms, hot and cold water, all modern improvements. Apply to or address, 26 Horse-st. W. J. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st., Room 10.
TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DWELLING HOUSE, No. 138 Twentieth-st. All modern improvements and conveniences; superior drainage. Apply to W. J. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st., Room 10.
TO RENT—10 AND 12 FOURTH-AV., 14 ROOMS TO each No., will be rented together or separately; both houses have all modern improvements. Also No. 21 Fourth-av., 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st., Room 10.
TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEAR-born-st.
No. 2 North Curtis-st., 2-story frame, $ 40.
No. 7 North Peoria-st., 10-room house, brick basement, $22.
No. 29 Michigan-av., 2-story brick, $30.
No. 229 Michigan-st., partly furnished, $75.
No. 1 Union Park, $75.

TO RENT—HOUSE 892 FULTON-ST., 7 LARGE, well-ventilated rooms, closets, water, etc., AND 2 rooms for storage, from 8 to 12 Monday, or at 295 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE RESIDENCE, 19 ROOMS, 264 WEST Randolph-st., in splendid order; rent low. Apply on premises or in store next door.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, NEWLY PAPERED, painted, and calcimined; cheap to a good tenant. 344 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 1252 INDIANA-AV. Inquire of FRANK GAVEGAN, in rear of 1249 Lasalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—$60, NO. 197 HERMITAGE-AV., LARGE 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, bath, etc. Grocery established and painted, with barn. HOULIHAN & NOLAN, 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NO. 1057 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER Twenty-eighth-st., large 10-room and brick barn.
No. 199 Michigan-st., 2-story and basement.
No. 260 Oak-st., 2-story, 8 rooms, lot, shed, etc.
FRED L. PARK & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON WEST 14th-st., near street cars; eleven rooms; gas fixtures, range, closet, and sink complete. Call on JOHN ROWLAND, Nos. 32 and 34 Lake-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, GOOD LOCATION, 7 rooms, bath, etc. $20 per month. RUSHMINON BROS., 181 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND LOT—BETTER HAVE a good home, good water, good society, and a good school near by, than to pay $25 per month rent? If so, I can sell a good cottage and lot on favorable terms. Address EDMUND G. STILES, 58 Clark-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM DWELLING, ON WEST MADison-st., near Halsted; only $30 per month. THURSDALL & BROWN, 166 First-av.

TO RENT—$14 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICE 8-room cottage. Call at 322.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH CLOSets, gas, water, etc.; $15 per month. 440 West Erie-st., between Sedgwick and Cleveland-avs.

TO RENT—$20 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., 8 ROOMS, bath, hot and cold water, gas, basement, etc.; newly painted and papered. Inquire at the corner, or at 55.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front dwelling, No. 276 Fulton-st., near Paulina. Rent $25. ELLIOTT & ULE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, $14. West Adams-st., near Ogden-av. Address, or call, Lasalle-st., 11, 153 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY FRAME HOUSE—70 WEST Erie-st.; rent $12; or will lease for a term of years. Apply at 162 Washington-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—BY ABRAHAM & SON—3-ROOM COTTAGE in first-class order, convenient instruments; to a good tenant without children. Inquire at Room 8, 76 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 3-ROOM COTtage, with shanties, near Union Park; $20. CASHIER, 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—289 WABASH-AV.—TWO-STORY and basement house, modern improvements, freshly painted and calcimined; house in perfect order; rent $50 per month.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY 10-ROOM HOUSE (FOR one or two families), No. 1 Aberdeen-st., will rent low to a good family. Apply at 1 Aberdeen-st., corner Lake.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 112 THROOP-st., one story, 5 rooms, good cellar, water, and privies of the corner, 50 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 97 SOUTH Clark-st.
Fulton-st., 2-story 11-room brick-front west of Ada.....$ 35.00
126 and 610 Van Buren-st., 2-story marble fronts, 10 rooms, furnace, etc.....40.00
Jefferson-st., near Monroe-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms.....45.00
Ann-st., 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms, bath, etc.....1,000.00
Wabash-av., large house; will rent to responsible parties for long time.....
Superior-st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.....
Harrison-st., Lincoln-av., brown-stone house, very cheap.....
Superior-st., 2-story brick-front, brown-stone house, very cheap.....
Grand-av., near Robey-st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, etc.....
Lincoln-av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, etc.....
Corner of Lasalle-st. and Van Buren, 11-room Vermont-marble front.....
Van Buren, 11-room Vermont-marble front.....
Fifty-third-av., near Lexington, 2-story brick, 6 rooms, bath, etc.....
Cottages on School-st., just west of Desplaines, between Madison and Monroe; $15 per month each.
Nos. 29 and 31 Centre-av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms each.
Nos. 245 Michigan-av., fine brick house; $200 per year.

TO RENT—IN GROVELAND PARK, NEWLY papered and painted; modern improvements, gas, etc.; fine location; is a half block from Hyde Park (Halsted station (at Thirty-first-st.) and street cars. Rent $40. Apply on premises or 195 Wisconsin-av.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY 2-ROOM HOUSE ON LY-man-st., cheap to a good party. Apply at 125 Lydiast. or at Room 8, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 290 WEST ERIE-ST., 7 rooms, bath, etc., or will sell on easy monthly payments. APPLEGATE & CHASE, 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NO. 145, COTTAGE of 5 rooms. Good repair. Inquire of DOWNER & DEMMIS, 87 South Park-av.

TO RENT—NICE DWELLING, 8 ROOMS, IN FINE order; bath-room furnished for $20. No. 191 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—NO. 15 WILLARD PLACE, 2-STORY cottage, of 7 rooms, furnace and gas fixtures; finely located; large lot; rent low. Apply to C. G. HERVEY, at No. 19, next door, or of the owner, Office 102 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 19 WILLARD PLACE, WEST SIDE, 2-story and basement dwelling, of 10 rooms, bath, furnished and newly repaired. Apply on the premises or at Office 102 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 76 CONGRESS-ST., SECOND house east of Robey-st.; 7 rooms and closets. Inquire at 262 Robey-st.

TO RENT—BY A. D. HYDE, R. 123 LASALLE-ST.: 167 Vernon-av., nice cottage, 7 rooms, $25.
266 Fulton-st., 2-story frame brick basement, 10 rooms, $30.
261 Hurlbut-st., gothic cottage, 7 rooms, $20.
267 Hurlbut-st., 1-story and basement frame, 10 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASEment house, complete, on Wabash-av. Address N 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 2-story and basement brick, 152 Ellis-av., corner of Thirty-seventh-st., handy to Langley-av. Inquire on premises, or of W. B. WICKESHAM, Public Library.

TO RENT—1794 SHURTLEFF-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., cottage of 9 rooms; nicely grained. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A BROWN HOUSE, GAS, marble-mantels, 115 North Paulina-st. Call at 38 Ashland-av. and West Lake-st. M. O'CALLAGHAN.

TO RENT—FINE OCTAGON-FRONT, MODERN conveniences, 10 rooms, water, gas, bath. Also, rooms on Prairie or Indiana-ave. 1228 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FINE MARBLE-FRONT, TWO-STORY and basement residence 567 Wabash-av.; the house is nearly all painted. Apply to L. B. SILL & CO., 122 and 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE 522 WABASH-AV., 16 rooms, all modern improvements and in fine order. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE (ON CORNER) near Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, water, gas, and bath; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES JUST COMPLETED, 2-story and basement, pressed brick, stone trimmings, 11 rooms, hot air, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, and all modern improvements, on Webster-av. west of Dayton-st., and three blocks from Lincoln-av. cars; only $35 per month. Inquire of D. CLEVELAND, dentist, 103 and 104 State-st., corner Washington. M. B. CLEVELAND.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT VERMONT-MARBLE-front residence, 1 of the finest in the city, nearly finished with furnace, gas fixtures, etc., cheap to good party. HUNTING & CO., Room 1, 95 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, AND BARN, in Ogden's subdivision of Lake View. Apply at West Ohio-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT, BRICK house, 10 rooms, gas, water, bath, &c.; Oakley-st., near Walnut; $35 per month each.
Seven good living-rooms over 295 West Madison-st.; $25 per month.
19 Lake-av., east 10-room frame house, just south of Douglas-pl., $25 per month.
Cottages on School-st., just west of Desplaines, between Madison and Monroe; $15 per month each.
90 Twenty-fourth-st., 9-room house, $25 per month.
245 Michigan-av., fine brick house; $200 per year.

TO RENT—IN GROVELAND PARK, NEWLY papered and painted; modern improvements, gas, etc.; fine location; is a half block from Hyde Park (Halsted station (at Thirty-first-st.) and street cars. Rent $40. Apply on premises or 195 Wisconsin-av.

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TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 290 WEST ERIE-ST., 7 rooms, bath, etc., or will sell on easy monthly payments. APPLEGATE & CHASE, 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NO. 145, COTTAGE of 5 rooms. Good repair. Inquire of DOWNER & DEMMIS, 87 South Park-av.

TO RENT—NICE DWELLING, 8 ROOMS, IN FINE order; bath-room furnished for $20. No. 191 Fremont-st.

TO RENT—NO. 15 WILLARD PLACE, 2-STORY cottage, of 7 rooms, furnace and gas fixtures; finely located; large lot; rent low. Apply to C. G. HERVEY, at No. 19, next door, or of the owner, Office 102 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 19 WILLARD PLACE, WEST SIDE, 2-story and basement dwelling, of 10 rooms, bath, furnished and newly repaired. Apply on the premises or at Office 102 Fifth-av.

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TO RENT—BY A. D. HYDE, R. 123 LASALLE-ST.: 167 Vernon-av., nice cottage, 7 rooms, $25.
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267 Hurlbut-st., 1-story and basement frame, 10 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASEment house, complete, on Wabash-av. Address N 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 2-story and basement brick, 152 Ellis-av., corner of Thirty-seventh-st., handy to Langley-av. Inquire on premises, or of W. B. WICKESHAM, Public Library.

TO RENT—1794 SHURTLEFF-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., cottage of 9 rooms; nicely grained. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A BROWN HOUSE, GAS, marble-mantels, 115 North Paulina-st. Call at 38 Ashland-av. and West Lake-st. M. O'CALLAGHAN

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST. HOUSES AT LOW PRICES in all parts of the city, on TERMS TO SUIT. LOTS in all parts of the city, at all prices, on easy terms.

SOUTH DIVISION.

	Feet.	Price.
Michigan-av., s of 21st	50	$175
Michigan-av., s of 1	25	150
Michigan-av., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	125
Michigan-av., s of Thirty-seventh-st.	25	145
Michigan-av., cor of Forty-fourth-st.	50	150
Prairie-av., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	125
Prairie-av., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	110
Wabash-av., cor of Forty-second-st.	50	150
Wabash-av., s of Forty-fourth-st.	50	150
Wabash-av., s of Forty-fifth-st.	50	140
Wabash-av., s of Thirty-seventh-st.	50	150
Cottage Grove-av., cor of Forty-fourth-st.	50	150
Grand boulevard, cor of Forty-first-st.	50	150
Vernon-av., s of Forty-fifth-st.	50	150
Vernon-av., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	150
Thirty-fifth-st. boulevard, w of Stewart-av.	100	150
Thirty-sixth-st., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	150
Long John-st., near Thirty-fourth and vicinity	25	150
Vernon-av., s of Thirty-sixth-st.	50	150
Stanton-st., s of Thirty-fifth-st.	50	150
Thirty-fifth-st., s of Stanton-st.	50	150
Dearborn-av., just south of Harrison	50	150
Dearborn-av., s of Thirty-second-st.	50	150
Thirtieth-st., w of Prairie-av.	50	Cheap.

NORTH DIVISION.

Ashland-av., cor Adams-st.	100	$200
Ashland-av., near Bloomingdale Road	50	50
Ashland-av., between Fullerton Park	50	50
Adams-st., s of Lake	50	150
Adams-st., s of Lincoln	50	150
Adams-st., near Halsted-st.	50	150
Adams-st., cor Wood	50	150
Adams-st., cor Oakley	50	150
Adams-st., near Oakley	50	150
Adams-st., cor Lincoln	50	150
Ohio-st., cor Dills	50	150
Superior-st., cor Halsted	50	150
Superior-st., cor Leavitt	50	150
Arthington-st., cor Lytle, long time, 6 p c	50	Offer
Centre-st., cor Monroe	111	Offer
Fifteenth-st. (Hinsdale), s of Rice	50	150
Twenty-first-st., near Western-av.	50	150
Ashley-st., cor Monroe	50	150
Ashley-st., cor Harrison	50	150
Twenty-second-st., near Western-av.	50	150
Indiana-st., cor Royce	50	150
Indiana-st., cor Hoyne	50	150
Wicker Park—Fowler, near Horne	50	150
Wicker Park—Evergreen, near Hoyne	50	150
Wicker Park—Fowler, near Hoyne	50	150
Central Park—Hamlin-av. (Hamlin)	100	150
Central Park—Lake, near Monticello	50	150
Central Park-av., cor Jackson-st.	50	150
Wood-st., s of Adams	50	150
Wood-st., s of Jackson	50	150
Ogden-av., s of Adams-st.	50	150
Ogden-av., cor Park-st. (triangle)	50	150
Marshfield-av., s of Van Buren	50	150
Marshfield-av., s of Van Buren	50	150
Marshfield-av., cor Polk	50	150
Oakley-st., s of Adams	50	150
Oakley-st., s of Paulina	50	150
Polk-st., s of Marshfield-av.	50	150
Armitage-av., cor California	50	150
Lincoln-st., s of Division	50	150
Flournoy-st., s of Lexington	50	150
Van Buren-st., s of Ogden-av.	50	150
Washington-st., cor Ogden-av.	50	150

NORTH DIVISION.

Wells-st., near Chicago-av.	25	125
Chicago-av., near the bridge	50	150
Clark-st., near the bridge	50	150
Clark-st., corner North-av.	100	150
Clark-st., s of Division	50	150
Clark-st., s of North-av., corner	100	150
Oak-st., s of Rush	100	Offer
Dearborn-st., corner of Ohio	50	150
Dayton-st., s of Centre	50	150
Dearborn-st., corner of Illinois	100	10,000
Dearborn-st., near North-av.	50	150
Dearborn-av., cor Goethe	50	150
Lasalle-st., s of Centre	50	150
Lasalle-st., s of Division	50	150
North-av., corner Sheffield	50	150
Case-st., near Superior	50	200

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR PART EXCHANGE for 320 acres Missouri land, 245, 246, 1126, 235 Michigan-av. Houses and lots on Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-ave. Houses and lots on Rhode Island-st. 326 Thirty-first-st. Vacant lots on North Clark and Dearborn-sts. 20 houses and lots on Lincoln, Wood, and Ogden-sts. Vacant lots on North Clark and Dearborn-sts. Lots and houses in all parts of the city. Call at 2 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., SUPERIOR, Huron, Erie, Ohio, Armour, Rice-sts., and Indiana-st. No. 2 Tribune building. Lower parties will build. G. BICKERDIKE, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS ITS WORTH, A 2-story and basement brick house at Cottage Grove, near Ellis Park; furnace, gas, and bath; parties wishing for 12 we cost on trice seked; can be vacated if desired. Room 11, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—100 FEET ON NORTH Dearborn-av., corner of 9126 per foot. GEORGE M. BOZET, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, HOUSE and lot on West Lake-st., just south of Forty-fifth-st. Apply on premises or address P. O. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$17,000, EASY TERMS. A BARGAIN. Large house, cast front, lot 81x132 feet, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. MASON & ANDREWS, 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., all modern improvements, cost $12,000; will sell for $9,000; terms to suit purchaser, $4,000, due in five years. Y 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtage houses, with large lots, West Huron and West Superior-sts., south of Robey. S. T. KING, 146 East Madison-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN FOR A SMALL amount of money, house in block on Jefferson-st., near corner of Van Buren, 10 per cent per year; house alone cost over $4,000, can be bought now for $2,100; $1,200 cash, balance on time. DAVISON & WELCH, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, BARGAIN. A NICE house and lot, on Thirty-eighth-st., near Vincennes-av., $3,100; finished, lot 25x125; $50 per month. Furniture, cost over $2,000. The owner will take $1,500; $1,100 cash, balance on time. DAVISON & WELCH, 161 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$25 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., WE want an offer for this property; if you want a bargain now is your time; must be sold. LEVI WING & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH branch, north of Division-st. bridge, suitable for manufacturing or tenement houses. Will be sold very low. Apply or address H. H. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS SOUTH FRONT ON ADAMS-st., east of Lincoln-st., $140. Lots east of Western-av., $90, on House-st., on long time. GEO. DUCKLEY, 84 Clarke-st., or at FIELD, LETTER & CO'S, Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL PARK, 6 lots, 2 cottages and lots on Fifty-first-st. Inquire on the premises, 7 Jackson-pl.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON THE South Side; store and dwelling on the corner of Wentworth-av. and Twenty-third-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$15 PER FOOT, CASH—ST. JOHN'S Hall, 22x132 on Dearborn-st., between Chicago-av. and Pearson-st., east front. 8 new 2-story brick houses on Rush-st., near Chicago-av. Apply to owner and State. 1 new 2-story brick house on Dearborn-st., between Huron and Erie. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIFTY LOTS NEAR Forty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,600, PART CASH, BALANCE ON easy monthly payments, will put a nice new brick house on lot 25 feet front by 125 deep. Inquire at 22 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET CORNER WABASH-av. and Forty-eighth-st. Inquire northeast corner Forty-eighth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SACRIFICE—IT LOTS IN the Resort of Hartford, Washington County, Iowa. Apply to Central Park, and four blocks from station, and two from Central Park, three blocks inside of city limits, being in the vicinity of the Union Stock-Yards, on which $250,000 additional is to be expended this summer; also, a new church and school-house is to be erected very soon. With all of these attractions we will sell cheap. A. B. DENNIS & CO., 162 Washington-st., Rooms 11 and 12, main floor.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS—North Dearborn-st., near Maple, 60 feet, east front, $2,000. Dearborn-st., near Goethe, 60 feet, east front, and several smaller lots on this choice street. Apply to Dearborn-st., near Goethe, 60 feet, east front, without cash payment to party who will build. J. D. HARVEY, 80 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN WEST AND SOUTH DIvisions by CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT on Twenty-second-st., on be bought for $6,500 cash. WM. GARNETT, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, near Jackson and Robey-sts., ready for occupancy; cheaper than to rent. Owner will take within $6,000 to open an office in this city. Address Y 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS property, worth $12,000 clear, for unincumbered property, worth $4,000. Y 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 148 MADison-st.

$16,000, 2-story brick store, lot 40x132, with 2-story framed dwelling, on corner of Halsted and Hubbard-sts., south, $7,500.

$4,000, $1,000 down, 2-room cottage and lot 20x120 on Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

$4,000, $1,000 down, 10-room 2-story dwelling, gas and bath. Corner Sedgwick and Oak-sts., on 7-cents-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

$3,000, 2-story brick mansard dwelling and lot on Green-st., near Washington-st.

$2,500, $500 down, new frame cottage and lot Halsted, near Thirty-first.

$1,600, 7-room cottage and lot, corner Harrison-st. and Chrome-court.

$3,500, brick cottage and 2½ acres at Deerfield Station, very easy payments; improved.

$1,500, 2-story and a-kalf dwelling near depot at Highland Park, with lot 100x180.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, CHEAP, SUIT. Central-st., near Twenty-eighth, worth $6,000, for $4,000.

10 North Sangamon-st., worth $10,000, for $7,500.
Dixie-av. and 74 P. north of Thirty-first-st., for $1,600.
Whipple-st., near Wood, $4,000, for $3,600.
Harrison and Throop-sts., $4,000, for $3,600.
WM. HEWITT & CO., Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES AND BEST business property on
Michigan-av.,
Prairie-av.,
Calumet-av.,
Calumet-av., and in the most desirable residence portions of the North Side, at very low figures.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS, 2 lots, water in house, with well, 16th, George-st. California; could have money. Price $1,100 cash. Let worth the money. Apply to owner, 960 North Wood-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CHOICE LOT ON Michigan-av., good corner; no agents. Apply at 234 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600—COTTAGE AND LOT, 3 KENsington-pl., off Halsted-st., 1 mile south of Lake-st. Terms easy. The lot is worth this; will rent it. J. A. OWEN, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON WABASH-AV., CORNER Eighty-first-st.; a bargain for a builder. HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE AMOUNT of real estate, both city and country. STIRLING P. SWAN, Room 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP AND ON LONG TIME—Six acres of land on Archer-road, 5 miles from the Northwestern car-shops. F. A. WEAVE, 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IT IS!—NEW HOUSE, 11 splendid rooms, 150 22x132, barn, shade-trees; handy to cars; first-class neighborhood; worth $6,000; will sell for $4,500, $2,000 cash. Balance to suit. Small trade. Apply to JOHN McAULAY, 66 North Ann-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on Portland-av., $1,200; will take $1,000 in cash, balance five years. Owner, give your location. Address Y 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 18 ROOMS, barn, 22x132, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; $11,500. BISHOP & MEAD, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, on Forrest-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $6,000. RICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FINE BUSINESS blocks in choice location on South Side. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100x132 FEET ON SCANDALE-AV., corner Thirty-third-st.; cheap for cash, or will build residence; $80 per foot. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—165x132 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Thirty-fifth-st., 165 feet west of Vincennes-av.; $4,000. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., at $16 per foot. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$ OR MORE ELEgant cottages stone-house fronts. Will sell all completely and we will build to suit purchaser. Special or other good property. W. E. SMITH, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, 2-story building, 120x160, large riparian right. 2 tenements pass the door. Will sell on easy terms, or will take other good property for equity. W. E. SMITH, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—THE ELEGANT and well-built 2-story and basement brick house, with octagon brick house, No. 80 Langley-av., one block and a half south of Ellis Park; house hard wood finish, with all the modern conveniences; will be sold cheap for cash, or on yearly payments without interest, and at less than cost of the improvements; immediate possession. Apply to N. C. GOODYEAR, No. 125 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STORE AND LOT on Milwaukee-av., near Second-st. Two stores and lot on Halsted-st., near Kinzie. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN HOUSES and lots on the West and South Sides; very easy monthly payments; terms to suit. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 6 Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND lot, store front; water and gas; stable in rear. 70 Canalport-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, CHEAP AND on easy terms; other desirable property in all parts of the city. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—70 LOTS NEAR DEPOT AT MORGAN-st., Kensington; a growing point; will subdivide with cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. The best chance for investment or speculation in this market. JAMES McCAUTERY, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES OF FROM $ TO 10 rooms in Evanston or Glencoe, at very low figures, and I will take the first payment in brick, lumber, hardware, or any collection of books, etc., that will be perfect for parties to pay cash down. Several houses to rent cheap. J. E. SNOWDEN, Room 13, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP—SEVERAL acre tracts; must be sold soon; cheap lots at Brighton and South Lawn. S. DELAMATER, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK IN THORNTON OF 20 lots, 2x132 feet, on Dixie Highway, south of the whole block. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT CRAWFORD, ADJOINing Douglas Park, $2,000 to $4,000. C. H. CRAWFORD, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 1, or on premises.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A NEW house two blocks from depot at a very low price and on terms to suit. C. H. WHEELER, 108 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CORNER OF STONEY Island-av. and Eighty-seventh-st., at $600 per acre, terms easy. G. BICKERDIKE, 209 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Station, 30 minutes' ride; will build house in park and block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—TWO LOTS on a corner, 50x132 feet, on Lake-st.; will take part in exchange. C. F. WHEELER, 108 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL 84 OR 5 ACRES, ALL subdivided and favorably located, only 1¼ miles from city limits on Cottage Grove-av. Will sell at an investment call on JOHN O. OSBORNE, Room 12 Reaper Block, 91 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—ELEGANT RESIDENCE and grove lots, 10 minutes' ride, North Side, on Lake-st. cars at Sheffield. Owner desires to build smaller house on adjoining lot. Pretty, healthy, convenient. 148 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—100 NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS; price, $250; $25 down, balance $4 monthly, at Hobart, 23 miles on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.; $50 down. Office open Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 37, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., 2 dwellings, lots, acres, and small farms. J. E. LYMAN, 79 Portland Block, 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRICES TO SUIT—7 TO 10-ACRE tracts, well-improved and unimproved, near depot, schools, etc., 20 miles from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE, ON C., B. & Q. R. R., 2 dwellings, lots, acres, and small farms. J. E. LYMAN, 79 Portland Block, 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PRICES TO SUIT—7 TO 10-ACRE tracts, well-improved and unimproved, near depot, schools, etc., 20 miles from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS., 18 DEARborn-st.

26 Campbell-av., 8-room brick, only $4,000.
154 Campbell-av., 8-room frame, $3,500.
1115 West Van Buren-st., 8-room brick, $3,500.
49 Congress Park, two-story and basement brick, $4,000.
50 Campbell Park, 8-room brick dwelling, $4,000.
$1,300.
31 Campbell Park, 8-room brick dwelling, $4,500.
28 Campbell Park, 8-room brick dwelling, $4,000.
5, 6 and 8 Campbell Park, brick dwellings, $4,000 each.
7 and 9 Campbell Park, brick dwellings, $4,000 each.
These houses are new and have all modern improvements, and will be sold at 25 per cent less than their value. Terms made to suit all.
50 residence and business lots on Madison, Wilcox, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Congress, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Twelfth, Fourteenth-sts., also on Ogden, Western, Campbell, and California-avs., at low prices and long time given, and no cash required if parties wish to build.

FOR SALE—SELECT BARGAINS SOUTH OF CITY limits.

2½ acres grove lot on Forty-eighth-st., near Kenwood depot.
2½ acres corner Forty-third-st.
2½ acres corner Forty-fifth-st.
2 acres each.
Also, some rare investments on Wabash, Michigan, Prairie, and Calumet-avs.
Also, some of the very choicest property on the Boulevards.
Those desiring to purchase such property, either for investment or improvement, are respectfully invited to call at my office, where rare bargains, and of doubtful if there ever will be, a more favorable opportunity to invest can be secured in property that, in the nature of things, must inevitably double in value in a few years. Money to loan or field for investment so absolutely certain to yield large profits as that from south of the city limits and north of Thirty-fifth-st. J. MARIAS BARBER, 19 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 91 EAST Madison-st., near Dearborn:
Dwelling, Prairie-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $6,500.
Dwelling, Prairie-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; $6,500.
Fine brick dwelling-house and lot on North Dearborn-st.; $16,000.
Lot 66x132 corner Webster-av. and Lincoln-place; $20 per foot.
Lot on Webster-av., near Clark-st.; $70 per foot.
A 10-acre block on Sixteenth-st., near Laflin-st.; $700 per acre.
Acre property in the Town of Lake View at from $650 to $1,500 per acre.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house and lot on Rutherford-st., near Thirty-ninth-st. Rooms in Eldredge block, 135 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 50 FEET, EAST front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain.
Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st. $16,000.
$6,000 corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-sixth-st.
Stable, Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second-st.
Stable, corner Dearborn and Elm-sts., very cheap.
CHAS. F. GUNTHER, 71 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 50 FEET, EAST front, near Eighteenth-st., at a bargain.
Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st. $16,000.
$6,000 corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-sixth-st.
Stable, Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second-st.
Stable, corner Dearborn and Elm-sts., very cheap.
CHAS. F. GUNTHER, 71 and 74 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE RECEIVED SEVERAL OFfers for my 1,000 feet fronting on the great South Park, and running through to Indiana-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts. I will offer it only a few days longer, and then will close with the best offer made before that time. Those wishing to secure a bargain should send their offers at once. As it will be clear of incumbrance I can make any reasonable terms. I might sell part on time. Parties in the city of Chicago who have $1,000 in cash can find an investment that will double in value in a few years. Those who have a little more than the cash can secure the entire block. Those who have not even that much can secure a part of it. Call at my office, 159 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL AT much below market value, a tract of 40 acres near Ravenswood, on the Northwestern R. R., on favorable terms. J. HENRY EOFF, Room 14 Reaper Block, 91 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—18 BLOCKS, OR 72 lots, of 25x125 each, numbered, for $20, each; also 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 acres, with privilege of subdividing; land is well located, near the Calumet River and on the South Branch, adjoining Ryder Park; also 40 acres in Hyde Park; also 160 acres of Western lands. Address the OWNER, P. M. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW HOUSE AND LARGE LOT at Clarendon Hills, close to depot, school, stores, church; low price, and very easy terms. The money for any part of the purchase will be loaned at reasonably short time. CHARLES S. HOLMES & CO., 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND lots on easy terms; monthly payments; satisfactory letter; terms many; monthly payments; satisfactory investments. TILLOTSON BROS., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR TRADE MY HOUSE, 8 rooms, and 8 acres; unincumbered; will subdivide well at once. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL DESIRAble tracts of acre property on and near the Calumet River, at $5, $6, $10, $20, and $30 per foot; well-located for subdivision and manufacturing purposes. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE OFFERING SOME OF THE finest property in the desirable town of Monroes at such bargains and terms. will build on any plan you select, and will sell it cheap. Office on 5 call before buying. HUNTING & CO., 32 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES OF FINE grove land on the route of Washington Heights, for city, country, or improved farm. C. C. THAYER & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4 OR 16-ACRE blocks at Ravenswood. Every act with evergreens; choice property. C. C. THAYER & CO., 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN THE Normal School Subdivision, Englewood, by H. B. WHITTLESEY, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — ENGLEWOOD — SPLENDID NEW residences, on easy terms; also choice lots; large lot and barn. KEECLER BROTHERS, 91 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES IN THE GROVE SOUTH OF Evanston, fronting lake shore. Also, 10 acres near South Chicago. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TO GOOD FAMILY, A WELL LOcated lot at Highland Park, and build house to suit purchaser at actual cost. Address for inquiry of G. DERICKSON, Hinsdale, and of R. P. DERICKSON & SONS, Lumber Dealers, corner Ladin and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, SEVERAL fine houses. Also, lots, blocks, acres on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply in forenoon to HENRY M. KIDDER, 66 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN HYDE PARK, NEAR DEpot and lake. CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, NEAR SOUTH Chicago. CHACE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MY PLACE AT LOMBARD, 38 MILES west, on C., R. I. & P. R. R. Not sold, waiting a buyer. R. W. COLE, Galesburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT LOT SALE BY AUCTION—120 residence lots, 25x132 feet, in the city of Boone, Boone county, Ia., on the 19th inst. Terms easy for those present. Liberal inducements to actual settlers. Apply to or address A. C. WELLS, Boone City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 160 acres in Richland County, Ill. Call on the owner, E. McGUIRE, corner Thirty-second and Butler, Chicago.

FOR SALE—BUY A FARM WHERE WINTER wheat is a success. Prairie land, $5 per acre; five hundred dollars will settle you independently. 320 acres for $1600; time direct from Government. EDMUND G. TITUS, 159 Dearborn-st., agent for selected Texas Government lands.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—25 FINELY-IMproved farms in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 6 Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—OVER 200 FARMS, improved, and located to suit everybody. Full particulars at J. G. HUSCHAN'S, 194 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$20,000 WORTH OF fine lots and land outside, new lands. W. P. JONES & CO., 120 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH; 40 acres; Juneau County, Wis.; only $240; worth $1,600; exceptional bargain; buy at once. Address NOTARY, 162, Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 6000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND located in Harrison County, Iowa, 4 miles from county seat. Will sell it for $7,000, also half interest in 160 acres. ALBERT ALFORD, Tobaccoonist, 168 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-LOCATED LOT AT GRACE land. State price, size, and location, on Monday or Tuesday. Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—ILLINOIS PRAIRIE LANDS FOR UNimproved lots in Brighton and lands in West Side City worth $20,000; mortgaged for $8,000. Address W. E. P. O. Box 1,630, New York City.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE EAST OF CLARK-ST., in exchange for boots and shoes, rubbers and ladies' boots and shoes. Address X 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE ON South Side or south of city limits; residences or residence lots, or acre properties. Cash or part cash can be sold at a low figure. R. A. ULRICH, 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT IN GOOD neighborhood in city, worth $3,500 or $4,000; will give four acres, 5 miles out on Lake-st., for the cottage and lot at West Hayward, cost $1,200. W. NICHOLS, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A 10 OR 20-acre lot in Dearborn-st., north of Chicago-av. Address N 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOTS TO IMPROVE FOR INCOME producing property. West Side preferred. Purchaser wants lots for cottages and to sell. Purchaser for 50x125 feet, corner Division and Larrabee-sts., with three buildings; rent for $1,100 per month. Farms for city improved; some very desirable property to exchange. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A HOUSE OF NINE OR ten rooms, on South Side; none but corners need apply, and those with steam heating. M. WICKS PALMER, Room 6 Otis Block, 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—STATE-ST. PROPERTY IN BURNT District, $20,000, for cash and improved farm. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS, CITY AND COUNtry residences and business properties. Send full description and state price to 159 Dearborn-st., Room 8 Otis Block; 144 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—SMALL IMPROVed farms in Northern Illinois or Southern Wisconsin. Inquire at my office, 320 South Water-st. ARTEMAS CARTER.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE, WEST OR NORTH Side, $6,000 to $10,000, for new and clear property. Owners apply to W. H. JONES & CO., 120 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM IN ILLInois or Iowa for Northern Illinois property. W. P. JONES & CO., 120 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, FAIR LOCATION, West side, worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Address J. M., Tribune office.

WANTED—100 FEET, CLEAR, ON A CORNER, worth from $70 to $100 per foot. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOT 2 OR 3 FEET FRONT ON STATE-st., north of Eldridge-court. J. HENRY EOFF, Room 14, 95 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD BRICK OR STONE HOUSES worth $7,000 to $10,000.
Good unincumbered farms.
Well-located lots in payments for houses.
Parties and owners desiring to dispose of their property to give me prices and description.
E. L. CANFIELD, 97 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A REAL-ESTATE SALESMAN; MUST be active and thoroughly acquainted with the city; strict integrity. Apply, with references as to character, in person or by letter. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH $20,000 for half cash, half clear lands. C. C. THAYER & CO., 91 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

AT GILBERT'S OLD BOOK STORE, 15 SOUTH Clark-st., Indian Tribes of North America, 3 vols., elegantly bound and cheap, with 336 colored plates; also Squier's Diadvance of Western and Eastern Asia, 2 vols.; Andrews' Latin Lexicon, Cæsar's Commentaries, 2 vols., cloth, $15; Shakespeare's Plutarch, 2 vols., $5; Chinese Repository, 20 vols., $40; Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution, 2 vols., $6; Many other low books, including Illinois statutes and digests, vols. 4, 5, and 9; Pacific Railroad Reports, $1.50 per volume. Books ordered from abroad at very low prices. Send for Webster's Dictionary, and good prices for miscellaneous books.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF NEW AND OLD books; best reading, or mail for catalogue. GRAVES BROS., 167 East Madison-st., near LaSalle.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

6 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can have first-class room or board.

11 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH BOARD for gent and wife or two gents; $6 per week; day board, $4; near Madison-st. cars.

14 BIG HOP-COURT—WITH BOARD, FURNISHED or unfurnished, front room on third floor, also on first floor, suitable for two.

17 LOOMIS ST.—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR. Also pleasant, well-furnished front and back rooms with first-class board.

18 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM for two young men in an Irish family; $16 day-boarders wanted; lower floor.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST., NEAR MADISON—GOOD board for married couple or single gentleman, with pleasant rooms, $4.50 to $6. Day board, $5.50.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT AND REAR ROOMS, nicely furnished, with or without board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; also room for two or three gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Good table. Location unexcelled.

28 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT SUITE; ALSO a large single room; bath-room on same floor. Table boarders accommodated.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board, furnished or unfurnished; two suites suitable for city gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Good day-board.

38 ST. JOHN'S PLACE, OPPOSITE UNION PARK—Nice double and single rooms, with first-class board; meals at 8 o'clock, dinner at 1 o'clock and supper at 6 o'clock.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING UNION Park—Parlor and rooms; modern improvements; very pleasant location.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURnished front parlor, first-floor, with substantial board, at $4.50 per week. Pleasant side rooms, $3; house new; location, and clean; neighborhood quiet; street-cars pass the door. Home for gentlemen.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington-sts., one large front room; good board; brick house; all improvements; references required.

South Side.

5 CALUMET-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for rent, with board. All modern conveniences.

7 CENTRE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman, with board; reasonable; also one single room; modern improvements.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NEXT HOUSE TO MICHIgan-av. Furnished rooms to rent; bath, with hot or cold water. Board, $5 to $7 per week. Wanted, day-boarders.

12 ELDRIDGE-COURT—BOARD AND ROOMS first-class in every respect. Prices to suit the times. Newly furnished.

20 OAK-AV., NEAR DOUGLAS-PLACE—TO rent, with board, a front room to gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PLEASANT SINGLE room, nicely furnished, suitable for a young gentleman, to rent, with first-class board. Day boarders wanted. Table first-class.

33 SIXTEENTH-ST.—TO RENT, NICELY-FURnished rooms, with or without board.

54 THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—BOARD FOR A YOUNG gentleman desiring elegantly furnished apartments, breakfast if ordered, dinner, and supper; also room for single gentleman; private family; convenient to street-cars. Call at the house, or see WHITTLESEY, at 121 East Madison-st.

170 WEST MONROE-ST.—THREE DAY-BOARDers. Good table and rooms.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely furnished front room; also smaller rooms; terms reasonable.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board.

177 WEST MONROE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS to rent with board.

179 WEST WASHINGTON.—NEWLY CLEANED and furnished rooms, with modern improvements instituted, by family doing the first-class board.

201 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CORNER OF DEARborn-st.—To rent in a private family, 4 delightful, large, airy rooms, second floor; front parlor first floor, with or without board. House just put in order and newly carpeted. References.

213 PARK-AV.—DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED front alcove room, all modern improvements, with board. Terms reasonable.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for two gentlemen; also bars to rent.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

228 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD ROOM with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, furnished or not, as desired.

233 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARDERS wanted—front parlor and single room, with board, first-class dinner. References.

240 WARREN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a very desirable 2-nd suite of rooms, unfurnished; also a large room, furnished; all modern conveniences; terms moderate.

270 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

276 SOUTH ROBEY-ST.—TWO PERSONS CAN find board in private family, $5 per week. Half block from Van Buren-st. cars.

278 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER MORGAN—Single room to rent, with board; also large front parlor; references; terms low, in private family.

278 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER MORGAN—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; also large front parlor; unfurnished; house with modern improvements; prices very low.

288 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE ROOMS with board. Also, a few day-boarders accommodated.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, large and small rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Day boarders accommodated.

299 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE SINGLE ROOM well furnished, with good board; $7 for one, $13 for two; neighborhood good.

300 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A WELL-FURNISHED front room, with good board, in a private family; references exchanged.

302 FULTON-ST.—CHOICE SINGLE AND double rooms, with first-class board.

303 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICE, WELL-FURnished front room to rent, with good board, in a respectable family, for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate.

306 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; two large nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for man and wife, or two gents; fine, and only $35 per week; also two nice large single rooms; also barn if desired.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, nicely, with board. Access to dinners for a few day boarders.

329 WEST MADISON-ST., OPPOSITE ABERdeen—Rooms en suite and single; day board $4 per week; full board $6 to $7; transient $1.50 per day.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms on first and second floor, with first-class board; references required.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WITH BOARD, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen and wife. References required.

358 WARREN-AV.—GENT AND WIFE WANTED as boarders; also, two gents; fine home and reasonable rates.

383 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—GOOD, RESPONSIble parties can find good board in a private family, with rooms with south front, and all modern improvements; only a few minutes' walk from the business part of the city.

393 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ROOM OVER PARlor, to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to gent and wife or two gentlemen.

408 WEST MONROE-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; also large back room, with board; family American and private; location first-class; terms moderate.

429 WEST MONROE-ST., CORNER JEFFERSON —Rooms to rent, with board; also a room for one gentleman.

435 MORGAN-ST., NEAR CORNER TWELFTH—Large front room, with board, in private family where the comforts of home can be had at reasonable prices, one night.

463 WEST LAKE-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR gent; two in private family. Two blocks east of Union Park.

464 RANDOLPH-ST., ONE BLOCK EAST OF Union Park—Looms on beautiful. Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. A few day boarders accommodated.

482 FULTON-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM UNION Park—Large front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO DOUBLE AND single rooms, hot and cold water, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

514 HUBBARD-ST., CONVENIENT TO GAS—One furnished room and two unfurnished rooms, with board for two gentlemen and a gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family. Parlor, $4.50 per week. Entrance neglected.

612 WEST JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN ASHLAND-av. and Paulina-st.—Large, airy, and comfortable rooms, with board, in a private family; a small number of day boarders accommodated; terms reasonable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

620 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT double room, furnished or unfurnished with board. Suitable for two.

624 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FURNISHED OR unfurnished suites of front rooms to rent, with board.

638 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURnished suit of south rooms with board; house has all modern improvements and first-class table.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—FOUR GOOD ROOMS, with board, very reasonable.

675 MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, GOOD board, in private family; reference required.

712 WEST MONROE-ST.—SOME PLEASANT furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. House with modern improvements. Refrences.

963 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO OR FOUR GENTLEmen can get board with the comforts of home at reasonable rates.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON WEST SIDE HAVING one or two handsomely-furnished rooms to spare, would rent to responsible parties, with board. No other boarders; references exchanged. Address ROBERTUS, Tribune office.

A SHLAND-AV.—LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISH-ed front or back room; superior board. Address Z 55, Tribune office.

D ELIGHTFUL ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS BOARD, location desirable, near Jefferson Park, and convenient to horse-cars. Address W 56, Tribune office.

N EAR ASHLAND-AV. AND PARK—A VERY nicely furnished suite and south rooms, with all modern conveniences. House and accommodations first-class in every respect. Address X E, Tribune office.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board, in a private family. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE—BOARDING FOR TWO YOUNG MEN or two young women engaged down-town through the day, convenient to Van Buren-st. cars; plenty of fruit; rooms; modern improvements; terms low. Address R 24, Tribune office.

South Side.

5 CALUMET-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for rent, with board. All modern conveniences.

7 CENTER-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, for two gentlemen, or lady and gentleman, with board; reasonable; also one single room; modern improvements.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—NEXT HOUSE TO MICHIgan-av. Furnished rooms to rent; bath, with hot or cold water. Board, $5 to $7 per week. Wanted, day-boarders.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board in a private family, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., will please address O 11, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—Suite of rooms, with large front parlor, bedroom, and cold water and bath-room, etc., adjoining. Only those willing to pay for first-class accommodations need address this office. Private family.

SOUTH OF FORTY-THIRD-ST., CONVENIENT to cars—Rooms for two or three gentlemen; croquet grounds. Address S, 65 Lake-st.

WITH BOARD, ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTful suites of rooms; fine view of the Lake, north of Twentieth-st. Address S 12, Tribune office.

North Side.

30 RUSH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN PRIvate family; for gent; house has all modern improvements.

76 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board.

90 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can find first-class board and rooms; also room for day boarders.

108 PINE-ST.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, in a private family on the North Side.

111 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, one single room.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED, where they can have pleasant rooms and good board. Also good accommodations for day board.

178 NORTH CLARK-ST. (HOUSE KNOWN AS the Black Horse)—Large, airy rooms; first-class home and good board; terms moderate. Mrs. D. O. BECKER.

184 HURON-ST.—BOARD, WITH ONE OR TWO rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private family.

215 EAST INDIANA-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board; convenience and good board; day boarders accommodated.

223 ONTARIO-ST., SECOND DOOR EAST OF Clark-st.—To rent, with board, a few suits of rooms, single, en suite, or single or double rooms. House modern, bath-room, hot and cold water in all rooms.

223 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two, and single room, with board.

225 OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN—PLEASant rooms, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished, with board; a few day boarders accommodated.

243 OHIO-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL SECOND-STORY south front room, with bed-room off, unfurnished, to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gents.

244 NORTH LASALLE-ST.—A FINE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, in private family, for two young gents; reference required.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, also one single, with good board.

257 INDIANA-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD CON venient to Michigan-av. cars. Rooms exchange.

267 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with or without board.

269 HURON-ST., EAST OF DEARBORN—PArties desirous of living in a pleasant neighborhood can be accommodated with large, clean, airy rooms, single or en suite, with board, in a new brick dwelling; reference required.

271 EAST INDIANA-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; day boarders accommodated.

277 INDIANA-ST., NEAR STATE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, double or single rooms, with board.

352 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room to rent, with board.

361 OHIO-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, also an unfurnished suite, with board. Everything new; table first class; fine location; prices reasonable Day-boarders accommodated.

374 CHICAGO-AV.—NORTH SIDE—LARGE front room, with board for two. Modern conveniences.

376 CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, first floor; house modern conveniences; also single rooms.

727 NORTH WELLS-ST. OPPOSITE LINCOLN Park, front rooms, en suite or single, with board.

NORTH SIDE—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Address G 59, Tribune office.

NICE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENT AND WIFE or two gents; also brick barn to rent; Ohio-st., between State and Dearborn-sts. Address P 8, Tribune office.

NEAR LINCOLN PARK—BOARD, AND ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for two or three gentlemen in a private family; terms moderate; references required. Address H 18, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO SUITS OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a small family near Lincoln Park. Address H 97, Tribune office.

Hotels.

134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST.—ST. CLAIR HOUSE, Boarders and transient; furnished rooms; good table, and bath-room; also day boarders wanted with use of bath-room.

BISHOP COURT HOTEL, 507 TO 515 WEST MADison-st., now open. New management; refurnished May 16. A few more boarders can be accommodated with nicely-furnished rooms. A. STONE, Proprietor.

EMPIRE HOUSE, 3 DESPLAINES-ST., BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth-sts., west; first-class in every respect; furniture; $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $10 per week; $4.50 per week day board. S. A. JENKS & M. A. JENKS.

GRAY'S HOTEL, 118 AND 120 FIFTH-AV.—TRANsient, $2; with board, $21 per week. Best in the city for the money. C. A. COX, Manager.

NEVADA HOTEL—146 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—$1.50 to $2 per day, $7 to $10 per week. Day board $5 per week.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; central location. DUCHARME HOUSE, 70 and 72 East Randolph-st.

THE CLARENCE HOUSE, NO. 173 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House—Board, with or without rooms.

Country.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN EVANSTON, having a large, new, modern house and ample grounds, can offer superior accommodations to a gentleman and wife with not more than one child; excellent stable accommodations if horses are desired to be kept. All the luxuries of the country in the shape of milk, fruit, and vegetables. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THE COUNtry, 35 minutes' ride from the city, on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., will receive two gentlemen as boarders; table d'hote dinner; good table; English cooking; first-class references required. Apply at Room 3, 156 Washington-st.

BOARD AND LODGING AT HIGHLAND PARK, Ill.—Persons desirous of spending some time in the country can be comfortably provided for in a quiet home, the late boarding-house of Mrs. Hall, having ceased to keep the stay agreeable, the location being pleasant, just 4 miles from Mokena, on the Rock Island Railroad. MRS. M. A. McCLURE. City references: Rev. Wm. Aikman, No. 272 State-st.; Mr. Wishart, No. 166 West Harrison-st.

LAKESIDE HALL, EVANSTON—WITH ITS COTtages and beautiful grounds, is open to Chicago business-men and their families as a boarding establishment, desiring pleasant rooms, with opportunity for games, bathing, etc. Fare, 14 cents; time to city, 6 minutes; 14 trains daily.

Miscellaneous.

ARBOR PLACE, THIRD HOUSE FROM ADA-ST.—A few gentlemen or ladies accommodated in a small private family.

A LADY CAN FIND A SPLENDID SUITE OF ROOMS at other boarders, in family of two, by addressing S 4, Tribune office.

BOARDERS WANTED—FINE HOUSE AND LARGE grounds, one block from depot at Hinsdale. Will take two or three families and single persons; reasonable rates. J. G. RAPPE, Hinsdale, Ill. P. S.—Refer, by permission, to J. Nottingham, No. 2, West Madison-st., Chicago.

LADY BOARDER WANTED—ASSOCIATE FOR 11 young lady, music teacher; instruction and use of piano included; very reasonable; not gill prices. One with heavy alto voice preferred. Address X 24, Tribune office.

PARTIES DESIRING A CHEAP, PLEASANT home just south of city limits, between boulevards, private family, can address W 8, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, AND FURnished or unfurnished room; first-class house, with modern improvements, on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, or intersecting streets, south of Monroe. First-class references. Any vacation between now and June 1, address O 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE LAKE SHORE, WITHIN 20 miles of Chicago, by a gentleman and wife, for the summer. Address, stating terms and full particulars, D. F. HOLARAN, Clifton House.

BOARD—AT HYDE PARK, KENWOOD, OR other southern suburb, by gentleman and wife, for summer months; Lake View; references. Address T 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY TO BE CONfined in 2 or 4 months, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms, Z 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND CHILD IN private family for the summer; will pay liberal if suited. North Side, Michigan or Wabash-avs. Address T 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, WITH ROOM, BY TWO gentlemen, on Wabash or Michigan-avs.; north of Twelfth-st. preferred; best of references given. Address T 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms for gentleman and wife; board for lady only; North or South side preferred. Am willing to pay for all the accommodations I get. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, TABLE AND PLEASANT well-furnished room, by a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, etc., S 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND two young children, in a Hebrew family, on West Side; location between Harrison, Madison, Halsted, and Centre-sts.; west one furnished and two unfurnished rooms; reference exchanged. Address, for three days, stating terms, L, 231 Congress-st.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, BY TWO YOUNG men. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Z 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman, wife, and little girl 4 years old; a suite of rooms on the South Side or in suburbs preferred. Address O 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH SUITE OF ROOMS, UNfurnished excepting carpets; also room for a young lady. Q 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR lady and wife, by well-to-do man of age, with nicely-private family, where there are no other boarders, and where they can have the comforts of a home; on the West side, north of Madison-st. and west of Halsted-st. Address, Box 5573 Chicago.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR WHERE there are but few boarders, north of Nineteenth-st. and east of Ada, by a young man employed during the day. Address V 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT FRONT ROOM FOR gent and lady, or room for lady only; would prefer an old lady living alone; terms must be reasonable, and location first-class. Address S 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH pleasant room. Address, stating price and full particulars, P 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD require a room and board on the South Side, within 20 minutes' ride of the Court-House. Address, stating terms and references given and required. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO YOUNG LADIES WHO ARE employed down town during business hours, with private family, with references; in a quiet locality, North Side preferred; will pay $4 a week. Address, stating location which must be reasonable, NORRIS, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS IN a house with modern improvements, pleasantly located; a suite of three unfurnished rooms, with privilege of meals and if convenient, S 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN—WILL TAKE DINner out—in private family west of Ashland-av., between Randolph and Adams-sts.; terms moderate. Address T 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A RESpectable young lady while her friends are away during the summer. Apply to P 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, TIRED OF hotel life, would like board in a strictly private family where the comforts of a home can be had; best of references if desired. Address P 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN HYDE PARK, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, three or four blocks from depot, by a young lady; one large or two small rooms desired. Address P 7, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A MOST FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR INvestment will be offered to a party with $5,000 to $15,000 in a manufacturing enterprise, which stands unparalleled as to its merits, extent, and profit; the investment will not 100 per cent yearly. Address, appointing interview, Z 33, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO BORROW $800 FOR six or eight days, and pledges a pair of diamonds as collateral; will pay 5 per cent per month. Address Y 7, Tribune office.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN ON IMproved city property, also chattel and collateral loans. J. M. BEVERLEY, 97 Washington-st., Room 7.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold. Loans made. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 12 East Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENHALGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 110 Fifth-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD AT low rates. Real estate and building loans negotiated. Texas land-scrip for sale, and claims located. PERRY A HUNT, 139 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SECURED SHORT TIME notes. Call on C. W. DEAN, Room 34, 122 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FULL PAID MERCANTILE INSURance Company's stock at 10 cents on the dollar. Address B 64, Tribune office.

GOOD LONG-TIME MORTGAGES WANTED, ALSO money for time loans. THEO. P. SWAN, Room 4, Tribune Building.

I CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS IN SUMS OF $250 and $500 each, on good security, for three to six months' time. JOHN CALVIN WALLIS, attorney, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 20 and 22.

I WILL GIVE 10 AND 2½ FOR BUILDING LOAN of $1,800 on two choice suburban property. Address X 8, Tribune office.

I HAVE FROM $300 TO $600 TO LOAN WHERE I can have a salary or take interest in business. Address, with particulars, Y 84, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BORROW $1,200, $1,800, AND $4,000 ON first mortgage city lots for two to five years; will pay 10 per cent. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BORROW $700 FOR ONE YEAR ON stone front dwellings; rent for three of $1,200 each; will pay 1½ per cent. Address P 16, Tribune office.

LADIES—I CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO MY private rooms where you can receive loans from $5 to $500 on your own personal security, strictly confidential with a lady. Room 8 Howe Sewing-Machine Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE OR COLLATERAL securities.

J. K. RODGERS, Room 9, 122 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LEND ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Also chattel and building loans made. Address P. O. Box 318.

M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 150 DEARBORN-ST., Rooms 6 and 7, make loans on real estate, bank stocks, mercantile and commercial paper.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 122 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN OR INVEST IN CITY OR FARM mortgages. Apply to MEAD & COLEMAN, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 22 Republic Life Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND $10,000 on approved real estate. BARKER, BURLL & WARD, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT FOR BUILDing purposes, and on improved city property. Farm loans desired. WM. LINDSLEY, 12 Washington-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, and other valuables, at the Sewing-Machine Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterest on improved real estate security in Chicago and Cook County; building loans a specialty. H. M. WILLCOX, Room 3, 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT OR LONG TIME, in sums to suit; secured notes bought and sold. S. A. LEVY, 160 South Clark-st., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses on leased lots, and other good securities. 142 Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN 5 TO 8 YEARS AT CURRENT rates. J. HENRY ZOPF, Room 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, or other securities in sums to suit. All business strictly private and confidential. Address Z 12, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, $1,000 upwards. Commercial paper wanted. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 137 Randolph-st., corner LaSalle.

TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS; INsidé real estate security. Apply at 148 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $2,500 TO $25,000 ON CITY improved or unimproved property, also on farms. Mortgages and notes for sale and wanted. O. G. FARRINGTON, 2 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved Chicago property, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at lowest market rates. Apply to or address J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 19 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—IN ONE SUM—$2,000, AND $25,000 IN sums to suit, on city improved property; also $6,000 on farms, and a few choice vacant lots; will deed—or trust-deed—property. DUNSTAN & CO., Room 4, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 OR LESS FOR ONE OR TWO years, at 10 per cent; small commissions. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—SMALL SUMS ON CITY REAL ESTATE, pianos, houses on leasehold, and good collaterals; diamonds wanted. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, AT 10; $2,000 AT 9 PER cent on improved city property. MARSHALL & FRAKE, 26 Metropolitan Block, Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON GOOD INSIDE CITY PROPERty. T. S. DONAHUE, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND $3,000 ON CITY PROPerty. ARELL & HUTCHINS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$1,000 OR $1,200 FOR ONE YEAR ON real estate security, at 10 per cent and commission. JOHN M. WAITE, 160 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN the city, $1,000 and upwards to $10,000, at current rates. JOHN BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $5,000 ON 5 OR 6 YEARS' time on subdivided acre property; will pay 10 per cent and moderate commission; good references. ALEX. H. GUNN, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$2,000 ON COUNTRY PROPERTY, by Notice Borrower, and clear title; real value $23,000. Address R 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLAIMS AGAINST THE COOK COUNty National Bank; will pay liberally for the same. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 ON FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE property, well located, in building; will pay no commissions. Address V 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,200 FOR 4 OR 6 MONTHS on five two-story brick houses, &c., twelve years' lease. Address P 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO ADVANCE A lady some money on board; good location, South Side. Best of references. Address Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—$600 WELL INVESTED ON PATENTS; improvement on 15-ball pool and an everlasting advertising scheme. For particulars address or call in person 39 Centre-st. No sharpers need apply.

WANTED—$250 TO $500 FOR ONE YEAR BY A responsible party; liberal interest and good security. Address S 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO WILL LOAN $20,000 or $25,000 for one year on real estate security. No go-betweens need apply, as we desire to deal only with the owner, who will find a good opportunity to obtain a good interest and perfect security. Address R 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW LOANS OF $2,500 EACH ON stone front dwellings; rent for three of $1,200 each on brick houses. Address W 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR THREE OR FOUR months on personal property consisting of diamonds, &c. Address P 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR 3 YEARS ON INSIDE LOT to aid in erecting building thereon; will pay 10 per cent, no more. Address ESTERLAN, care F. C. Hoe, 110.

WILL SELL TWO NOTES, $3,000 EACH; SECURED on 7 acres, worth $14,000; 10 and 5. Abstract ready. R. C. G., 56 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,200 ON FINELY-IMPROVED PROPerty worth $4,600. Address R, Room 9 Oak Block.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS;

THE NEW CHURCH.

Fourth Day's Session of the Reformed Episcopal Council.

The Treasurer's Report—Creation of a Sustentation Fund.

Election of Missionary Bishops---Dr. Cheney Protests.

Proposed Prayer-Book Amendments---Articles of Religion.

The Next Council to Meet in Canada.

MORNING SESSION.

CONSIDERING THE FINANCES.

The Reformed Episcopal Council met at 9:30 at Christ's Church, Michigan avenue, for devotion. At 10 o'clock the business session was resumed, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cummins presiding.

The next order of business was the reception of the Treasurer's report for the year, which was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand May 19, 1874	$ 47.98
By cash from sale of books	662.38
Cash from special objects	4,178.00
From Christ's Church, Chicago	256.09
From Reformed Church, Philadelphia	266.66
From Emmanuel Church, Chicago	30.60
From Christ's Church, Chicago	71.00
From Christ's Church, Chillicothe	200.00
Special donations	10,347.99
Total	$16,922.70

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Bishop Cummins	$ 4,000.00
To the Rev. Dr. Lescock	375.00
To missionaries	4,765.00
Printing	651.64
Publications	90.40
To missionaries as directed by donors	4,170.00
Rent for Bible-house	353.00
Traveling expenses of Bishop Cummins	220.00
Expenses of clergymen	490.00
Expenses of Trustees of Sustentation Fund	12.60
Stamps and stationery	41.25
Expenses of missionaries in Chicago and Peoria	275.00
Expenses of clergy to attend the Council	761.85
Total	$16,209.34
Balance on hand	713.36

The report was accepted and approved, and ordered to be incorporated into the minutes of the Council.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Dr. Leacock rose to a personal explanation in reference to a circular which had gone forth to delegates in company with the proofs of Articles of Religion. He noticed that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had noticed the reference made to the circular in its report of the proceedings of Friday. He regretted that any such question had come up, and, as a member of the Committee, felt keenly the aspersions sought to be cast upon it. It was but justice that he should say that the Committee had nothing to do with the publication of the circular, and that its contents had no influence whatever with that body in the arranging of its report.

On motion of Mr. Turner, T. H. Powers, of Philadelphia, was tendered a vote of thanks for his kindness in supplying the Church with the instruments/ities of its success, and the printing and distribution of prayer-books, etc.

Dr. Smith moved that a sufficient number of copies of "special services" be ordered printed for the immediate use of the Church.

The motion, after some discussion, was amended by the addition of "liturgy services" to the order.

The whole subject was subsequently referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship.

On motion the following committee to audit the Treasurer's report was appointed: Thomas H. Stevens, Brooklyn, and Charles Emory, Philadelphia.

The Treasurer was then tendered a vote of thanks, which was given by the delegates rising to their feet.

THE PRAYER-BOOK.

Dr. Wilson, of Peoria, submitted the following, to be referred to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, to report next year:

That in all future editions of the prayer-book the prayer following the General Confession in the morning and evening service, with the Rubric preceding and the Rubric immediately following, be omitted, and instead thereof there be inserted as follows:

Then the minister, standing, shall say:

Hear what greatest consolation the Apostles tell us our Lord our God has made to such as truly turn to Him.

The Lord your God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn away His face from you if ye return to Him.

Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson they shall be as wool.

The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin. Him hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince and a Savior, for to give repentance unto Israel and forgiveness of sins.

Wherefore, to able to save to the uttermost that come unto God, Him seeing. He ever liveth to make intercource for them.

And also: That the rubric preceding the Lord's Prayer in morning and evening service be changed so as to read:

[Then the minister shall kneel and say, etc.]

And also:

That the collect for communion the prayer following the confession, with the rubric preceding that prayer, be omitted.

The Rev. Mr. Turner opposed the reference, and any changes in the Prayer-Book.

Mr. Woodford wanted the motion tabled.

Dr. Nicholson felt the necessity of certain changes in the Prayer-Book.

The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite thought the Prayer-Book ought to be revised periodically.

The business hour having expired, the special order was taken up, the pending question going over.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

The resolution of the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, providing for the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Cridge as Missionary Bishop for the Pacific Coast and British Columbia, introduced a few days ago, was taken up.

Col. Merriweather moved to amend the resolution so that the election of new Bishops should be confined to one, which was all that was now needed.

The resolution as amended was then discussed at length, pending which the morning hour expired, and the Council adjourned to partake of a repast the ladies of the church had kindly provided.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMODORE WHITING.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Mr. Tyng.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ottawa, the vote by which the application of Emmanuel Church, of Toronto, was referred, was reconsidered.

At this juncture, by general consent, Bishop Cheney, in a neat speech, introduced Commodore W. R. Whiting, U. S. N., of Wisconsin, to the Council. The gentleman was seated in an invalid's chair, and, upon being introduced, expressed his gratific ation at being present, and his deep sympathy for the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Bishop Cummins replied briefly.

Mr. Johnson made motion that the action of Thursday, by which the application of Emmanuel Church, of Toronto, for admission was referred, be reconsidered.

The motion prevailed, and, after some discussion, the application was granted.

THE NEXT MEETING.

The special order, the fixing of the place for the next meeting of the Council, was then taken up.

The Rev. Mr. Gallagher moved that Ottawa, Canada, be selected. He had visited that place, and could assure the Council that it would be most hospitably entertained.

The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite seconded the motion, for the reason that he felt that the church at that place needed the presence of the Council.

Bishop Cummins cautioned the Council against any hasty action. The next Council would be called upon to adopt a constitution, and to consider many other subjects of the gravest importance, which made it necessary to have a full attendance, which he feared could not be secured at Ottawa.

After further discussion, Ottawa was selected by an almost unanimous vote.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

The consideration of the question of appointing a Missionary Bishop, which had been cut from the morning session, was then resumed. Mr. Woodford reading an address in favor of Missionary Bishops being appointed without limited jurisdiction, and that they should go to the ends of the earth in the establishing of churches and the confirmation of candidates.

Dr. Leacock said the discussion had troubled his mind, and until the polity of the Church had been finally settled he was opposed to the appointment of any more Bishops, especially until their work could be laid out more clearly.

BISHOP CHENEY

said he had been used as an illustration in Mr. Woodford's argument. As a Bishop, occupying a pastoral relation, he felt that the matter came home to him with peculiar personal application. Eighteen months ago he went to New York to attend the Council, but had not the remotest idea of returning to his parish as a Bishop. When the idea was first broached to him he three times refused the position, and finally only accepted it on the condition that the filling of the office should not interfere with his relations to his beloved parish. If the Bishop was to be made simply a confirming-machine, as indicated by Mr. Woodford, which would necessitate his giving up his pastoral relations, he would ask the Council to name his successor at once. He could not leave his parish, or turn his back upon so many dear associations. His people were the noblest and most generous, and had stood by him through the perils of the past few years with a firmness and a heartiness that he could not fail to appreciate. [Applause.]

Drs. Nicholson, Cox, Brown, and others followed in the discussion, taking strong ground against diocesan episcopates.

The Rev. Mr. Hammer then moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, which was lost.

BISHOP CUMMINS

then vacated the chair, and entered into the further discussion of the question. He was in favor of the idea advanced against a limited jurisdiction, and thought the great trouble with the growth of the Church was that its standard-bearers were too limited. He was expected to cover the entire continent, which was impossible with his shattered condition. Bishop Cheney had more work than he could attend to, and the necessity existed throughout the country for new agencies. The appeal came from six colored churches of South Carolina for a Bishop, and he would have to write back to them that the Church was destitute of helpers and of means. New agencies, more leaders, would supply the means to test the public heart and the strength of the Church. The Council should not adjourn without doing something in this way. If such new agents could not be called Bishops, call them evangelists. He closed his eloquent remarks by introducing the following substitute, which was accepted by the mover of the original:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report to the Council what additional agencies are needed for the more vigorous prosecution of the work of the Church.

The substitute was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee: Dr. Howard Smith, Dr. Nicholson, the Hon. S. J. L. Woodford, the Rev. A. G. Tyng, Col. Merriweather and Bishops Cummins and Cheney.

AMENDING THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The question of amending the Prayer-Book, raised in the forenoon by Dr. Wilson, and waived under the rules, was then called up.

A motion to make the question the special order for to-morrow at 3 o'clock was lost, when Mr. Johnson introduced the following substitute:

The Council considers it too early for the adoption of any change in the present form of prayer.

The substitute was adopted, but, on motion, was reconsidered, when the original motion, to refer the original amendments to the Prayer-Book to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship, was put and carried without opposition.

SUSTENTATION FUND.

The Special Committee to report upon a means to raise a sustentation fund reported as follows:

First—That for the furtherance of the missionary and general objects and enterprises of the Church, it would be in keeping with the example of the first Christians for the members of the Church in the exercise of fellowship, and who are adherents and in sympathy with her principles, to evidence their love for Christ and for His work by the free and by the liberality of their voluntary contributions for the support of the Gospel and other necessary purposes connected with the public worship of God every first day of the week.

Second—That whilst a weekly offering would not be repressive of the larger benefactions which might occasionally be placed in the Lord's treasury, it would afford to the poorer members of the church the regular opportunity of participating in the privilege of giving; and the young would thereby be trained to a system which is in itself undeniably Scriptural, and prevent a resort to expedients which, however ingenious, may be unchristian in their tendencies.

Third—Your Committee would not recommend any interference with the free action of individual congregations for the maintenance of their local administrations and edifices, but rather, as a Church at large. Your Committee recommend that the sustentation fund in its necessities and objects should be brought prominently before the members of the Church, and superintended in every congregation by small local committees appointed at Easter Vestry meetings in organized congregations, and by a local committee appointed for mission stations under the recommendation of the missionary in charge.

Fourth—Your Committee finally recommend that a superannuation and widows' and orphans' fund shall be formed, so that contributions toward these worthy objects may be sought for in every parish and mission of the Church periodically, from the interest of which annuities may be paid to superannuated ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

On motion, the report was adopted and ordered printed for distribution among the churches.

On motion, the regular order, the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Articles of Religion, was resumed.

FAITH.

Dr. Leacock reported the following, as entirely new article:

The faith which brings justification is simply reliance or dependence on Christ, as sacrifice for our sins, and our righteousness. The Scripture uses the words "faith in," or "faith on," or "to believe in," or "on,"—words which unequivocally express reliance. And if, in some parts of the Bible, the word "faith" is used only the word "believe," without the addition of "on" or "in," it equally denotes reliance; because, in the connection in which it is used, it denotes that one believes God in respect of something that He proposed and promises unto Him; and he who so believes God relies on Him.

We may rely on another, either tremblingly or confidingly; but in either case it is saving faith. If, though tremblingly, we rely on Him in His obedience for us unto death, instantly we come into union with Him, and are justified. If, however, we confidingly rely on Him, then have we the comfort of our justification, simply by faith in Christ we are justified and saved, and faith is neither more nor less than reliance or trust.

Dr. Bower, Dr. Nicholson, Bishop Cheney, and others, entered heartily into the discussion of the article.

Pending the discussion, Col. Woodford introduced the following substitute, which was adopted:

The faith which brings justification is simply reliance or dependence on Christ, as sacrifice for our sins, and our righteousness.

We may thus rely on Christ, either tremblingly or confidingly; but in either case it is saving faith. If, though tremblingly, we rely on Him in His obedience for us unto death, instantly we come into union with Him, and are justified. If, however, we confidingly rely on Him, then have we the comfort of our justification. Simply by faith in Christ we are justified and saved, and faith is neither more nor less than reliance or trust.

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The Council then adjourned with prayer by Dr. Leacock till to-morrow morning at 9:30.

LICK'S LAST WILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—James Lick has made a new trust deed, which differs from that revoked, in a few particulars. The donation for statuary at the State Capitol of $250,000 is changed to $100,000 for statuary at the City-Hall, San Francisco. The appropriation for the Key monument is reduced from $150,000 to $60,000. The $700,000 for Lake Tahoe Observatory is committed to the University of California, to be used for the same purpose. The donation to the Mechanic Arts School is raised from $300,000 to $540,000. The gift to his son is raised from $3,000 to $150,000. For himself he gives up the item of $25,000 annually, and takes a gross sum of $500,000. The estate becomes immediately available for beneficiary purposes. He will be one of the trustees himself; the others will be announced shortly. Most of the beneficiaries have given assent to the new arrangement. No doubt is entertained as to the action of those not yet heard from.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Vice-President Wilson this morning was taken by Dr. Taussig, of the Bridge Company, and several prominent citizens, on a trip through the tunnel and across the bridge in a special car, and driven in a carriage over the carriage-way of that structure. At noon, Mr. Wilson visited the Merchants' Exchange, and was introduced to the members by the Hon. E. O. Stanard, and, after brief conversation with individual merchants, made a few remarks in response, which were listened to with close attention and very heartily applauded.

TELEGRAPH CONTRACT.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A contract was completed and signed yesterday between the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which they agree to allow the former to erect poles along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections. This will give the Atlantic & Pacific Company facilities throughout a portion of the South, and also through Philadelphia to St. Louis, and will secure them duplicate the territory covered by the old Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was purchased by the Western Union Company.

WHY DID YOU?

Pertinent Questions to Impertinent Aldermen.

Messrs. Hildreth and Campbell Asked Concerning Their Oratory.

Private Meeting of the Council to Consider the Emergency.

A Committee to Be Appointed to Investigate the Frauds.

UNPLEASANT QUESTIONS.

WHAT THE ALDERMEN MUST ANSWER

Yesterday morning Mr. Pence, on behalf of the Citizens' Association, filed the interrogatories which are to be answered by the Aldermen and lawyers who have been summoned to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt.

The following questions are to be answered by Thomas Foley, F. W. Warren, E. T. Cullerton, Patrick McGlowry, James H. Hildreth, T. F. Bailey, James O'Brien, C. L. Woodman, D. W. Clark, Jr., George E. White, J. L. Campbell, B. Quirk, Michael Ryan, Nicholas Eckhardt, Thomas Stout, Peter Mahr, Jacob Langacher, Louis Schaffner, David Murphy, Michael Sweeney, J. T. Corcoran, Arthur Dixon, J. K. C. Forrest, W. C. Goudy, M. F. Tuley, Emery A. Storrs, J. P. Root, T. Lyle Dickey, and Francis Adams:

Interrogatory 1—Were you, and each of you, on the 9th day of April, 1875, members of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and have you been ever since that time?

Interrogatory 2—State whether or not you, and each of you, were served with a writ of injunction issued out of said Court on the 30th day of April, 1875, which said writ of injunction is now filed in said cause, and if yes, when were you so served?

Interrogatory 3—State whether or not, at a session of the Common Council on Monday, April 26, 1875, said Common Council adopted and passed

A PREAMBLE AND ORDINANCE

in substance as set forth in the affidavit of Lucius B. Deemer, filed in said case on May 13, 1875, and if yes, was the same afterward reconsidered?

Interrogatory 4—State whether or not you, and each of you, voted for the adoption of said preamble and ordinance?

Interrogatory 5—State whether or not, at the meeting of said Common Council on April 26, 1875, one Egbert Jamieson, City Attorney for the City of Chicago, did not deliver an opinion to said Common Council in the words and figures following in substance?

[Here the opinion of Mr. Jamieson advising the Council not to violate the injunction, is set out in full].

Interrogatory 6—State whether or not it was on account of said opinion that the Common Council of the City of Chicago reconsidered the adoption of the preamble and ordinance aforesaid?

Interrogatory 7—State whether or not on the same evening, April 26, 1875, the said Common Council of the City of Chicago did not adopt a resolution or ordinance to

EMPLOY COUNSEL

outside of the City Law Department to assist in defending said suit, and for the purpose of advising with said Common Council in regard to their duties under the circumstances; if you state whether a committee was appointed for said purpose, and whether lawyers were engaged for such purpose, and who such lawyers were, give their names?

Interrogatory 8—State whether or not said William C. Goudy, M. F. Tuley, Emery A. Storrs, and J. P. Root, together with T. L. Dickey, the Corporation Counsel of Chicago, and Francis Adams, Assistant Counsel to said city, did not advise said Common Council to cause the defense of said suit to be based upon the fact that Christians for the members of the Church in the exercise of fellowship, and who are adherents and in sympathy with her principles, to evidence their love for Christ and for His work by the free and by the liberality of their voluntary contributions for the support of the Gospel and other necessary purposes connected with the public worship of God every first day of the week?

Interrogatory 9—State whether or not the following opinion was not given by said Corporation and Assistant Corporation Counsel, and by the gentlemen employed by said Committee with reference to said suit?

[The opinion of the counsel above referred to, advising the city and Judge Williams had no jurisdiction, is then given in full.]

Interrogatory 10—State whether or not said opinion was read to, and in the presence of, the Common Council of the City of Chicago at a session held on Monday evening, May 3, 1875?

Interrogatory 11—State whether or not an opinion was given by the same attorneys to and at the request of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and read to said Common Council on May 10, 1875, at their meeting, in substance as follows, viz.: [The opinion advising the Council that the signatures of the election clerks was not necessary to the returns, is then given in full.]

GIVVASHING VOTES.

Interrogatory 12—State whether or not, after the reading of the opinions set out in the above interrogations to said Common Council of the City of Chicago, it was moved and carried on May 3, 1875, that said Common Council when convened in session, that the returns of the judges of election so pretended to have been held on April 22, 1875, be canvassed; and state whether or not said election returns were canvassed at said time by said Common Council; if yes, state whether or not you did not personally vote in favor of canvassing said election returns.

Interrogatory 13—State who made the motion to canvass said election returns.

Interrogatory 14—State whether or not at the same session it was moved and carried that the returns of said election be passed upon on the records of said city; if yes, state whether you and each of you voted in favor of said motion.

Interrogatory 15—State who made the motion and spread it on the records of said city the result of said election.

HILDRETH.

Interrogatory 16, to be answered by Ald. James H. Hildreth—State whether or not in open session of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, on the evening of May 3, 1875, in support of the motion to canvass the said election returns, you did not make a speech to said Common Council in substance as follows:

"The Judge who issued the injunction has usurped the right that did not belong to him, and has acted in under foot common decency. The law makes it obligatory upon the Council to count the votes, and the Court could not deprive them of the power. Let us go and do them of their own free and sense, and then let the political tricksters and demagogues, come in afterward and enjoin the Aldermen. If the men who issued the injunction were iniquitous from the soles of their feet to the crown of their heads. There was no honor among the members of the Citizens' Association, and the Common Council ought to show their contempt for them by proceeding to make a canvass of the votes. The Council should arrogate to itself the right to send every Alderman to jail. They were a pack of tricksters, rascals, and scoundrels, and the Council should show what it thinks of them by acting at once on the returns," and did you not also say, in open session, at the time aforesaid, that "the opinion of the attorney" above set out "was an ample justification, and that the Council ought now to act like men who had the interests of the people at heart and not those of a set of scoundrels who have combined for selfish purposes, at heart"?

CAMPBELL.

Interrogatory 18—To be answered by James L. Campbell—Did you not, in open session of the Common Council, on Monday evening, May 3, 1875, urge the Common Council of the City of Chicago to proceed to canvass the returns of the judges of said election, and did you not state that the injunction issued in said cause was conceived in fraud and carried out in corruption?

WOODMAN.

Interrogatory 18—To be answered by Ald. C. L. Woodman—Did you not state, in open session of the Common Council, on Monday evening, May 3, 1875, in substance, that you had been informed that the opinion of legal counsel, above referred to, was intended as a direction to the Common Council to proceed with the canvass? and state whether or not you considered the opinions of said legal counsel as a direction and advice to the Common Council to canvass the votes aforesaid.

ALD. OF THEM.

Interrogatory 19, to be answered by all the above Aldermen—State whether or not you and each of you did not consider the opinions of legal counsel, above referred to, as advice to the Common Council to proceed and canvass the returns of the judges of said election.

Interrogatory 20—State whether or not, prior to the canvassing the returns of said election and prior to any motion in favor of the same, you filed with a notice on file in said cause, and sworn to by Homer B. Galpin, as having been served by him May 3, 1875?

The following interrogatories are to be answered by William C. Goudy, M. F. Tuley, Emery A. Storrs, and James P. Root,

THE COUNSEL!

Interrogatory 1—State whether or not you were retained in the above entitled cause by a Committee of the Common Council of the City of Chicago and by the Mayor and Comptroller of said city, or either of them, to advise defendants in said cause with reference to said suit, and to defend the same.

Interrogatory 2—State whether or not, after being so retained, you united with T. Lyle Dickey, Corporation Counsel for said city, and Francis Adams, Assistant Counsel to said city, in giving to the Common Council of the City of Chicago the two opinions set out in the affidavit of Lucius B. Boomer, filed May 13, 1875, and referred to in the above interrogatories, and are such opinions as are therein set out substantially correct?

DICKEY AND ADAMS.

Interrogatory 1—To be answered by T. Lyle Dickey and Francis Adams—Are you members of the Law Department of the City of Chicago?

Interrogatory 2—Did you unite in giving the two opinions referred to in the interrogatories to William C. Goudy and others, set out in the affidavit of Lucius B. Boomer, filed May 13, 1875?

FORREST.

Interrogatory to be answered by Joseph K. C. Forrest—State whether or not you have recorded or caused to be recorded the result of the canvass of the votes by the Common Council on May 3, 1875, or the result of the election held on April 22, 1875. If yes, when was it recorded?

A SECRET DECISION.

The great trouble which weighs upon certain Aldermanic minds at present is the prospect of a serious upshot of the contempt of Court perpetrated in their overriding Judge Williams' injunction. They have fairly tortured the different civic legal officers with questions as to the full extent of their liability, and at present they have but two crumbs of comfort to solace them. One of these is the opinion held by some legal gentleman that the Court which granted the injunction had no jurisdiction in the case; the other is a decision made in the New York courts to the effect that after the injunction is dissolved parties who have disregarded it cannot be punished for contempt. The lawyers for the other side, however, refer to the fact that the injunction issued by Judge Williams never was dissolved, and that the Court merely declined to issue a new one because the circumstances in the case had been utterly changed by the canvassing of the votes. As regards the question of jurisdiction the lawyers for the Citizens' Association still hold that Judge Williams did not act unadvisedly in the case, and are of the opinion that he will push to the utmost his efforts to uphold the dignity of his Court, and that the punishment will be more severe than the ten days common jail, to which a contemptuous person was recently treated by the Judge.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

A PRIVATE SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

When everything on the north side of the City-Hall had resumed its customary quietness, after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. W. C. Goudy and several of the most prominent city officials were noticed dropping into the City Clerk's office, and a few minutes later there was a full-fledged conference, or rather caucus, in session. Doors were barred, windows stuffed and padded with hats, capa, and coats, mouse-holes stuffed with paper, and all was made impregnable to the outside world. City Clerk Forrest played Cerberus, and in answer to the mystic three knocks on the door, would reply that it was a private meeting, and then quickly disappear. Notwithstanding their extraordinary precautions, they were extraordinarily easily baffled, as the following articles will show. Like the ostrich of the tropical deserts, they expect that their whole bodies, souls, deeds, and all, are faithfully hid away whenever their heads become invisible.

THOSE WERE PRESENT,

Mayor Colvin, Corporation Counsel Dickey, and his assistant, Frank Adams, C. S. Cameron, W. C. Goudy, City Clerk Forrest, and Ald. Campbell, Hildreth, Foley, Schaffner, White, Stout, and Woodman.

The meeting was called during the afternoon by Mayor Colvin, for the purpose of looking up some plan for meeting the overwhelming evidences of fraud in the last election that are daily being heaped up by the Citizens' Association. Scared to death to make even a bare mention of facts during a session of the Common Council, they have adopted this plan of pre-arranging Council business, making a regular session of that body a mere piece of formality, of which they would soon rid themselves if they could.

After ascertaining that none but "byes" were present, the business of the meeting opened at precisely 4:30, and continued in session until within a few minutes of 6 o'clock.

For the purpose of ascertaining

THE SENSE OF THOSE PRESENT,

Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams introduced a resolution, of which the following is a copy, but not exactly a verbatim one:

Whereas, Charges of fraudulent voting in the recent election for incorporation under the act of 1872 have been made by the Citizens' Association and others; therefore, be it

Resolved, That recognizing the right of the people to demand an investigation, the President of the Council be authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of ——, consisting of the following members of the Common Council, to investigate the charges of fraud, and report at their earliest convenience.

This resolution was intended for presentation in the Council Monday evening, but was finally abandoned for a substitute. After Mr. Adams had read the resolution and explained what it would accomplish, Mayor Colvin was elected Chairman, and Ald. Campbell was installed Secretary, and a permanent organization effected. Debate on the subject matter then ensued.

THE DEBATE.

Ald. Schaffner thought that some such resolution should be adopted, but was opposed to having the Aldermen compose such Committee. It thought that it would destroy public confidence in a great degree by constituting a Committee entirely of outsiders.

Ald. Hildreth inquired of Mr. Goudy if he thought it would be well to pass any such resolution previous to answering for contempt to Judge Williams. If the legal advisers were not opposed to such action, he thought it policy to pass the resolution immediately, as he wished to avoid any possibilities of the public believing that the Citizens' Association were scaring the Aldermen.

Mr. Goudy did not answer this question directly, owing to an excited conversation which immediately followed, but from the subsequent conversation he entered no objections to the passage of the resolution.

MAYOR COLVIN

then essayed to make a little speech, drawing most of his courage from the inspiration received during the Army Reunion in the salons of the Grand Pacific Hotel. "Gentlemen," said he, "I have always been an ardent supporter of the Union. Throughout the War I was always an adherer of Northern principles, but in the present I propose to take up the course then pursued by the Rebels." [Prolonged laughter. "I believe that the parties now controlling the Citizens' Association have no influence in this city. Personally I am opposed to the Council condescending to notice the action of the Citizens' Association in any way, shape, or manner, but I will throw no obstacles in the way of a complete investigation. [Applause.] If an investigation is made I believe that the city can show just as many frauds on the other side of the fence as the Citizens' Association can show on our side."

Ald. Hildreth moved that the members of the Council take no personal part in the investigation. Although it was apparently satisfactory, no action was taken on the motion.

ALD. SCHAFFNER

thought they should move with exceeding great care and deliberation in this matter, and should so firmly organize themselves that no action could be taken which would look to the press, public, or courts like backing down from their present position. Before the matter should be referred to in the Council, he wanted the legal advisers of the city to first hold a session, and carefully consider and advise a definite plan for future action. He suggested that they meet Monday and report to a select number of the Council at a meeting the same day prior to the session of the Council in the evening. In his opinion the present action of the Council was rather tardy, if there were any evidences of fraud in the recent election.

Ald. Campbell hastily inquired when it was proper to appoint such a committee.

Ald. Schaffner hastily replied, "Immediately after declaring the election in the Council Chamber."

"Why, bless you, there were no evidences of fraud at that time," retorted Ald. Campbell.

ALD. WOODMAN

thought that the public confidence in the Common Council had been seriously impaired by their action in declaring the election under protest from the Court. Not a few readily and eagerly drew the inference that the Council had thus hastily taken action for the purpose of covering any evidences of fraud.

Mr. Goudy said that there was no getting around the fact that the Council would certainly be obliged to appoint a committee to investigate the charges of fraud that had already been made.

Mayor Colvin next spoke as follows: "Well, gentlemen, I am prepared to say that if I had the power or the inclination to withdraw from the Citizens' Association I would. Mr. MacVeagh, L. B. Boomer, and E. C. Larned, this whole controversy would be immediately dropped. Their position has been steadily weakening day by day. The people have come to the conclusion that the act of 1872 has been adopted, and they are willing to give it a fair trial. I would not concede to the Citizens' Association a single point, and I will let them know that we are willing to meet them at the Supreme Court every time. Notwithstanding their boasted quantity of money, these three men have less power than any other men in Chicago." [Continued applause.]

Ald. Schaffner requested Mr. Adams to again read the resolution, with which request Mr. Adams readily complied.

Ald. Campbell objected to the clause recognizing the right of the people to demand an investigation.

Ald. Schaffner thought it better to drop the preamble in the adoption of the resolution.

Ald. Campbell believed that the people knew that there was just as much fraudulent voting on the one side as there was on the other.

Then ensued an animated discussion of the several clauses in the resolution. During this interval the blanks in Mr. Adams' resolution were filled by a motion that such a Committee consist of nine members, three from each division of the city. Numerous objections were raised and maintained against the resolution.

The Chairman's gavel, (his Honorable's knuckles) again restored order, when Mr. Adams compromised on the resolution by moving that the Mayor immediately appoint a Committee of three to draft a resolution, and report immediately.

Ald. Hildreth moved to amend by substituting nine men, instead of three, and the amendment was accepted.

The Mayor suggested that the legal advisers of the city act as such Committee, and that they report Monday, prior to the evening session of the Common Council.

His suggestion was favorably considered, and, after congratulating each other for the manner in which they had scooped those irrepressible reporters, the meeting adjourned in despair and suspense. In private meetings, the City Fathers must certainly be considered poor successes.

CRIME.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 15.—This evening a bloody encounter took place on Main street between two well-known characters of this city, M. J. Fitzpatrick, of Funk's Grove, this county, an auctioneer and a Liberal politician who achieved quite a reputation during the last campaign as a stump-orator, and Andy Barnes, a horse doctor, of Bloomington, which will probably result in the death of Fitzpatrick. Both men had been drinking during the day, and had at times previous been quarrelsome. Fitzpatrick called Barnes a liar, whereupon a fight ensued. Barnes drew a knife used by him in veterinary surgery, and stabbed Fitzpatrick twice in the right shoulder, and once in the left side just below the clavicle. The latter wound penetrated deep, but it is thought he did not sever an artery. After the stabbing, Fitzpatrick knocked Barnes down and thrashed him soundly before he was removed. At this writing Fitzpatrick is in the hands of surgeons, who are in doubt as to the final result, though they entertain serious fears that death will ensue. Barnes, who is known as a reckless character, was arrested and is now jail.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, May 15.—The jury in the case of Henry Rose, indicted for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, committed last fall, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The penalty is not prescribed, leaving the Judge to fix the term of imprisonment. The defense set up was inferior mental organization. The fact of the killing, and the premeditated design, were indisputably proven. The result of all but one of the several murder trials here the past two months are unsatisfactory, the public recognizing no extenuating circumstances in either, and feeling that a great mistake was committed when, influenced by Bovee's missionary labors against capital punishment, Minnesota abolished the death penalty except when the jury with a verdict stated hanging as a penalty. Three of the five cases tried here this term have been appealed, and it is feared that parties found guilty may yet escape any punishment on legal technicalities.

REVENUE VIOLATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—George W. Smith, of Lovington, Moultrie County, was arraigned before Commissioner Adams this morning, his alleged offense being a violation of the revenue law by selling leaf tobacco at retail without paying the special tax. He waived an examination and entered into bonds in the penal sum of $500 for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court.

THE SILK FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The detectives connected with the capture of Lawrence, say that the silk contract to defraud the Revenue was one of the greatest conspiracies ever formed. It numbered about 500 members, many of them being men of wealth and position, both here and abroad. The most extensive ramifications of the system were in England and on the Continent, agents being kept in nearly every large port.

TWO NEGROES HANGED.

NEWNAN, Ga., May 15.—Jim Cooper and Pomp Haney, two negroes, were hung to-day at Franklin, 18 miles from here. Their victim, Moses Summerlin, was an old colored man who lived alone, and who was known to have had several hundred dollars about him. They killed him for the plunder, were shortly afterward arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

A NOTORIOUS RUFFIAN PUNCTURED.

TANEYTOWN, D. T., May 15.—George Beck was stabbed by Thomas Fischer on the levee this evening. The knife penetrated Beck's bowels, and he will probably die. Both are notorious ruffians, and were indulging in a drunken fight when the stabbing occurred.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 15.—Alfred Speer, last night while drunk, shot his wife twice and then killed himself. The wife may recover.

ABSCONDED WITH $10,000.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 15.—Arthur B. Gait, aged 19, a clerk in the Lynchburg National Bank, has absconded with $10,000.

Dissolution of a Society of Work-women in Berlin.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes, April 15: "The eight ladies forming the Board of Management of the Berlin Workwomen's Association appeared before the Stadtgericht yesterday morning. They were respectively the Presidentess, the Vice-Presidentess, the first Cashier, the second ditto, the Mistress of the Ceremonies, in fact the entire hierarchy, with the exception of one who had placed the waves of the Atlantic between herself and her Berlin judges. Beyond the unusual fact of the appearance of eight women in the prisoners' dock, and their amusing behavior during the trial, the case offered little interest, and the proceedings throughout were of the most trumpery character. The charge was, of course, that the Association occupied itself illegally with political matters, its avowed object being simply a clear for social democratic agitation. The ladies, whose ages ranged from 23 to 45 years, and who represented the appearance of servant girls in holiday trim, were fully up to the mark. They freely chaffed the gentlemen of the press and the public during the retirement of the Judges, regaled themselves with sausage and bread in the awful presence of the law, though to wash their viands down they had nothing stronger than water, which was handed to them with great politeness by the usher of the Court. It was evident that they enjoyed their position. The foundress and Presidentess of the Society showed wonderful tact in her answers. Another, the younger of the party, who had lately been married, and appeared in her wedding-dress, sky-blue and pink, with a little Japanese hat all very tastefully arranged, tried to wither the Judge with a shrill and copious tirade upon equality, fraternity, and the rights of woman, the Judge all the time blandly taking notes, as if the remarks were quite new and instructive to him, and, when all was over, asking if there was no more. The account books of the society, which were partially read, caused much amusement, especially one item of eleven glasses of beer and 15 silbergroschen to an apostle of humanity who had delivered a lecture to the ladies at one of their public meetings. Justice was very paternally administered, letting the ladies off with small fines, when no attempt was made to collect. The fair socialists came and went without any sort of escort, and when the sitting was ended bounced out of court, and enjoyed themselves excessively for some time on the stairs with the public, composed entirely of sympathizers and fellow-laborers in the vineyard. The only object of the prosecution was to declare the Association closed."

The St. Louis Bridge.

Capt. James B. Eads, engineer of the St. Louis Bridge, reports that the actual cost of the bridge, exclusive of the approaches, was $4,999,108; and for approaches, salaries, rents, accessory works, losses by failure of contractors, and other items, $1,621,223; real estate and right of way cost, $1,096,000; and nearly $6,000,000 was spent in placing the loans, payment of interest, and commissions. According to this showing, the cost of raising the funds necessary amounted to 54 per cent of the real cost of the work, or as 7.8 millions to 4.2.

DEATHS.

CLARK—On Thursday, May 13, Alonzo Hervin, only son of William H. and Margaretta L. Clark, aged 9 years 11 months and 13 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 943 East Madison-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at half past 2 o'clock. Friends are invited without further notice.

[St. Paul and New York City papers please copy.]

GARRIE—Sudden

SPORTING NEWS.

Return Game Between the Whites and Westernas.

The Former Win on the Tenth Inning by 7 to 6.

Paralyzing Effect of the Cold on the Home Club.

The Athletics Defeated in Their First Game with the Bostons.

A New Driving Track for the West Division.

O'Leary Begins His Grand Walk To-Day—International Rifle Match.

BASE-BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS—KEOKUKS.

The White Stockings returned from their disastrous St. Louis tour Friday morning, and yesterday afternoon played their first home game for the championship. It was with the Westernas, of Keokuk, and the third in their series with that club.

Only by the barest chance did they escape inaugurating their Chicago contests with a bad defeat, and that, too, at the hands of a second-rate nine, composed almost wholly of amateurs which they have beaten this season by 15 to 1. Ten innings were required to gain a victory of one run, the score being 7 to 6.

The game was a poor one. The Whites did but very little execution at the bat, and their play in the field was sometimes but little short of disgraceful. In several innings there was sharp, pretty work, but it was offset by so many bad errors that the fielding, taken as a whole, must be regarded as much below a professional standard. The game played by the Keokuks was probably fully up to their average. Considered in comparison with the best championship contests, it was poor, but for a club of whom no one expects great things, and of its composition, it was good enough. It was equal to that of the White Stockings. The latter nine, however, must be allowed the benefit of a very strong excuse for their poor playing. It was no day for base-ball. The temperature was decidedly frosty, and the bright sunshine which held out the promise of a balmy day was a glaring deception. A cold wind blew down from the north as chilly and nipping as if it had just swept across a sea of icebergs. The fact is,

OUR BOYS WERE COLD.

They could not, except by the most thoughtless and unfeeling, be expected to play ball on such a day. The heartlessness of the manager or directors in obliging these poor fellows to go into the field in their thin uniforms in such weather is simply diabolical and heart-rending. Jimmy Wood has the sympathy and confidence of the entire public. He has been counted a man of prudence and benevolence—a kind-hearted, earnest, humane gentleman. But a repetition of such inhumanity will cost him this pleasing reputation.

It may be said that the weather was just as severe for the Westernas. But "that's where you make a mistake." The Westernas, all the time that our boys were shivering and blowing upon their fingers, were glowing with healthful warmth. This is easily accounted for. Nearly every man of the Westernas is a native of this city; the few who have not that honor were born in Alaska, and were early inured to a polar climate. The chilling blasts of the nine-level have laid winter. They experienced all the bitter cold weather of that remarkably cold season. They became used to it, grew rugged, hard, and impervious to cold. They could stay out doors as long as a drug-store thermometer, and never feel it. Most of them cut ice and worked in ice-houses during all the "cold snaps." They enjoy cold weather better than polar bears.

Could such men be called on such a day as yesterday? It was simply one of the day's doings with them. The perspiration ran down their tanned faces, they tied handkerchiefs around their necks to keep from being sunburnt, and gulped down great pieces of ice to cool themselves off. Now look at the Whites of Chicago. They are men of delicate organization, of the finest human fiber, nursed in the lap of luxury, and just returned from luxuriating in the balmy climes of the South. During the whole winter they have reveled in sunnier climates than ours. Our chill air came to the marrow of their bones. And as they had just returned from a very hot tour to St. Louis, they were not naturally prepared to buffet such a day as yesterday, especially in such light uniforms. They shivered with cold the whole afternoon, and it is surprising that they played as well as they did. That they defeated these Western Leaguers is remarkable. And the game, instead of being seized upon as an indication of their weakness, when the above facts are appreciated, should redound much to their credit.

If these men are to be obliged to play in such frosty weather,

COMMON HUMANITY DICTATES

that they should be properly equipped. Let them be warmly dressed. They should be provided with, say pea-jackets of the thickest Pilot cloth, seal-skin caps with ear-tabs, woolen mittens, and flannel-lined overshoes, and a hot fire should be kept in the dressing-room, where they can warm themselves between bouts.

To-day's game was to have been called by the size of the audience. Notwithstanding the low temperature, there were about 2,000 people present.

THE GAME WAS CALLED

at about 3:30 o'clock, David Alston having been selected as umpire, a position in which he showed a perfect knowledge of the new rules, and which he filled to the entire satisfaction of both parties and the audience.

The Westernas drew blanks in the first three innings, the Whites not having yet got chilled through. The Whites were similarly treated in the first two.

In the third they put in three runs. Bielaski got a first on balls, Higham flew out his fingers, and struck to first, which muffed, and took the base. Hastings wiped the frost off his mustache and brought in Bielaski in a hit to the right-fielder who had no use for it. Hastings stole second to keep his feet warm. Warren's fingers were stiff, and went out at first. Higham came in with his ears frozen on Devlin's hit to centre-field, on which the latter was retired. Hastings scored, his toes and cheeks being as white as a snow-ball, on Hines' base hit to short right field. Hines couldn't stand still without perishing, so he stole second in attempting to keep his feet from freezing, whence he hobbled in on account of Peters' immediate out.

In their fourth inning the Westernas took advantage of the chilly condition of the Whites, and knocked out two runs. Golden got first on Bielaski's muff, who wanted a muff to keep his hands warm. Devlin then stuck his fingers in a muff and allowed Simmons a base. Jones hit Pratt White, who was just about six feet of numbness, and brought both in.

The Whites batted one in their fifth. Higham being the scorer, who as he smiled to as by some pretty muffing and wild throwing by the Westernas.

In the sixth inning both sides were blanked, in the order in which they came to bat.

In the seventh inning the Westernas warmed the Whites in one sense of the word at least. White, who is from the balmy climate of Washington, and wholly unacclimated to this weather, was as cold as an icicle, and could do nothing. His wild throw gave Riley his base. Golden was presented with first by White's muff of his grounder. Simmons was similarly endowed with another muff by the same player. Riley then tallied on Cuind's hit to short. Golden followed on Hallinan's hit to left field which the latter there muffed, but caught Simmons at second. Quinn scored on a safe hit by Jones. A little diversion was then made by Jones, who attempted to steal second, and played off from first to indulge the Whites to attempt a "run out." They promptly did so, during which Hallinan ran in from third.

When the ninth inning was reached the score was 6 to 4 in favor of the Westernas. It was a rather gloomy outlook for the frost-bitten Whites. But they retired the Keokuks with a cipher and tied the game, principally by Hallinan's terrible over-throw to first by which Higham took third. Hastings hit to short-stop, who fumbled badly, let Dick in, and Hastings in turn was brought home by White's fine liner over first.

In the tenth inning, after Jones had reached first on a base hit, Cochran, Goldsmith, and Miller successively, were called by very beautiful catches and thrown by White.

In the White's tenth, Peters went out on a hit to Golden. Glenn reached first on a base hit. Zet went out by second to first. Bielaski's safe hit to left field brought in Glenn, and won the game. Higham hit for a base, and the game closed with Hastings out from short to first.

The Whites, having emerged safely from a very small accidents, bundled up, and were seen thawing themselves out.

The following is

THE SCORE:

WESTERNS.	R.	B.	P. O.	A.	E.	WHITES.	R.	B.	P. O.	A.	E.
Simmons, c. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Higham, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Quinn, c.	0	1	8	0	0	Hastings, P. F.	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, 1. f.	1	1	1	0	0	White, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Cochran, 1 b.	0	0	11	0	0	Devlin, 1 b.	0	0	9	0	0
Goldsmith, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0	Hines, s. s.	0	0	0	2	0
Miller, 3 b.	0	0	0	0	0	Glenn, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Pratt, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Zet, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Golden, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Bielaski, 2 b.	0	1	2	1	0
Totals.	6	4	30	14	0	Totals.	7	11	30	5	1

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Westernas.	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3—6
Whites.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—7

Total base on balls—Westernas, 7; Whites, 10.
Struck out—Westernas, 2; Whites, 1.
Left on base—Westernas, 6; Whites, 8.
Passed balls—Higham, 2; Quinn, 1.
Hard hits—Westernas, 2; Whites, 1.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—David Alston.

The same clubs play another championship game on Tuesday.

BOSTONS—ATHLETICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 15.—Greeks joined Greeks this afternoon, and the Quaker City Greeks were taken into camp, 14 to 5. The day was overcast and threatened rain, but about 5,000 persons were present, and the game was very exciting until near its close. The Athletics went to bat, and, after two men were out, a muff of a ball thrown by O'Rourke to Latham, followed by five base hits in succession, gave the Athletics four runs. A muffed fly by Manning, who had the sun direct in his eyes, gave them one more in the third, all of that they scored. The only other errors charged to the Bostons were two fumbles, one by Barnes and one by Latham. The Athletics opened the fielding wall, but during the game scored eleven errors, several of them bad ones. The batting was very heavy, especially by the Bostons, and safe on both sides, and the fielding generally very sharp, each taking advantage of every possible chance. The base-playing was almost perfect, and the only errors by the pitcher were two short throws to second by Clapp, and one muffed fly by McBride. There were no passed balls. Several difficult catches were made in the field. The score was as follows:

Athletics	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Bostons	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	

Base hits—Athletics, 9; Bostons, 17.
Total bases—Athletics, 10; Bostons, 18.
First base on errors—Athletics, 2; Bostons, 5.
Earned runs—Athletics, 2; Bostons, 5.
Left on base—Athletics, 3; Bostons, 6.
Umpire—McLean, of Philadelphia.

MUTUALS—PHILADELPHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The game between the Mutuals and Philadelphias was witnessed by 1,000 people. The batting was weak on both sides. The Mutuals earned three runs, and the Philadelphias none.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mutuals.	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3
Philadelphias.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

HARTFORDS—ATLANTICS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Base-ball: Hartfords, 8; Atlantics, 1.

WASHINGTONS—NEW HAVENS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—Base-ball: Washingtons, 8; New Havens, 4.

GOSSIP OF THE GAME.

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The Philadelphias played a small-score game with the Mutuals in New York Friday, being beaten 2 to 1.

Clapp, Sutton, and Richmond accomplished a triple play in Monday's game between the Athletics and Centennials.

There have been more professional games played thus far this season than there were up to the 1st of June last year.

The Boston, Hartford, and St. Louis Clubs have not yet suffered a defeat, and the New Havens have failed to win a game.

Fergy Malone and Schaffer have been "dropped" from the Philadelphia nine, Murnan and Crowley taking their places.

The Bostons are hard at work playing games with second-class clubs, and already have a lead in the champion race that they will do their best to keep.

Bradley did not accompany his Brown Stocking associates to Keokuk, owing to sickness, and Flint will occupy the pitcher's position in the "Western" games.

The Chicagos and Red Stockings of St. Louis have on their score-books the smallest score on record in a professional game—1 to 0. It couldn't well be less.

Out of three games, twenty-seven innings, in St. Louis thus far, the Chicago Club has been whitewashed twenty-five times. Pretty fair town, that, for time.

Jim White, catcher, and Spalding, pitcher, of the Bostons, are leading the score of that nine in the number of base-hits, averaging two to every game played so far.

Pete O'Brien, formerly of the Keokuks, has been engaged by the Olympics, of Louisville, as catcher. Dolan, of the Niagaras, could have had it, but let the chance slip by.

The Washington, Centennial, and Elm City nines will probably last the month of May, but not much longer. Keokuk will step down and out about the same time. Chicago got $68 for two games there, and will not pay another visit there for a long while. Craver is wanted by the Athletics if the Centennials go up.

The St. Louis Club managers have arranged the following games:

May 18,	Chicago, at Chicago.
May 22,	Chicago, at Chicago.
May 26,	Keokuk, at St. Louis.
May 27,	Keokuk, at St. Louis.
June 2,	Boston, at St. Louis.
June 6,	Boston, at St. Louis.
June 7,	Boston, at St. Louis.
June 9,	Mutual, at St. Louis.
June 12,	Mutual, at St. Louis.
June 14,	Washington, at St. Louis.
June 16,	Washington, at St. Louis.
June 19,	Mutual, at St. Louis.

THE TURF.

THE LEXINGTON, KY., RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15.—The sport over the Association course to-day was not particularly interesting. The weather was very bad, the track very heavy, and the horses rather indifferent. The favorite won in every race, as everybody expected, except a few sanguine buyers of French pools.

SUMMARY.

First race, consolation purse, $200, mile heats, for beaten horses.—$150 to first, $50 to second horse. Horses beaten once allowed 7 pounds; twice, 14 pounds; three times, 21 pounds.

A. Keen Richards' c. h. f. Misfortune, 4 years old, by Gilroy, 89 pounds.....1 1
W. B. Scully's br. g. Noble, 5 years old, by Asteroid, 160 pounds.....2 2

Time—1:53¾; 1:53¾.

Second race, 1¼ miles, purse $450.—$300 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse.

Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Bigfellow, 4 years old, by The Dane.....1
Hurd Bros. & Co.'s ch. f. Mary Lightfoot, 4 years old, by Lexington.....2
Left on base—Westernas, 6; Whites, 8.
Passed balls—Higham, 2; Quinn, 1.
Hard hits—Westernas, 2; Whites, 1.
Time of game—Two hours.
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Hurd Bros. & Co.'s ch. f. Mary Lightfoot, 4 years old, by Lexington.....2
James McIntyre's b. g. Warrior, 4 years old, by Warrior.....3
Mart Walker's ch. f. Mary Lightfoot, 4 years old, by Red Eye.....4

Time—2:07¾.

Third race—2¼ miles, purse $550.—$300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third.

A. Keen Richards' ch. c. Monmouth, 4 years old, by War Dance.....1
Walk over.
Fourth race, purse $250.—$200 to first, $50 to second horse, 1¼ miles:
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s ch. c. Millionaire, 5 years old, by Planet.....1
G. W. Stewart's g. g. Light Coin, 3 years old, by Lightning.....2

Time—2:30¾.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY-CLUB MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The first meeting over the Louisville Jockey Club Course next Monday and continuing through the week promises to be even more successful than anticipated. Nearly 200 horses are already on the grounds, and entries are more numerous than ever before for a similar occasion. Pool-selling is going on actively to-night at the Galt House, which has telegraphic communication with the "starters" stand at the course. The city is crowded with strangers, and the week will undoubtedly be a brilliant one in the annals of the turf.

THE TERRE HAUTE SPRING MEETING.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 15.—The spring meeting of the Terre Haute Trotting Association closed to-day, with a running race for $150, mile heats, best two in three. $100 to first horse, $50 to second. There were four entries: Gloster, Queen of Diamonds, Savoy, and Queen of the West. Three started, Savoy having been withdrawn. Gloster won in two straight heats, Queen of Diamonds second, and Queen of the West distanced.

SUMMARY.

Gloster	1	1	
Queen of Diamonds	2	2	
Queen of the West			dist.

Time—1:54¾; 1:55.

A NEW IDEA.

For some years past it has been painfully apparent that the West Side was deficient in the matter of a suitable drive on which the owners of fast horses might indulge in a display of the qualities of their property; but this is a state of affairs which will not last longer than three weeks or a month at the utmost. Two weeks ago Messrs. H. C. Goodrich, John King, J. W. Ford, Mr. Rawley, and several other West Side gentlemen interested in good horseflesh—not so much commercially as for its own sake—met together, and after due consultation resolved to make an effort to raise subscriptions to secure a drive. The result is that up to date over $2,500 has been subscribed, of which more than $2,000 has been paid in, which money is being expended in preparing a one-mile track on the Central Park, which, when completed, will be available to nobody for the purposes for which race-tracks are generally used, but will be thrown open to the public generally as a drive. The track will be fenced in, and the space inclosed by the inner fence will be prepared for the use of persons who may wish to enjoy a view of, without participating in, the speeding. The entrance to the drive will be on Madison street. It is expected that the drive will be completed in about three weeks, after which time, it can be safely suspected, the Central Park Drive will be the favorite resort for all West Siders who have, or fancy they have, something which possesses or gives promise of possessing trotting powers.

HORSE NOTES.

A stud of seven fast running horses left the city yesterday in charge of their owners, who will enter them at all the large spring meets in the West and South.

Property-owners on the extreme South Side who desire a place to air their steppers are constructing a fine half-mile on the Stony Island road, south of the Bottlewerks and South Park. It will be ready for use in a few days.

H. C. Goodrich, Esq., of this city, has purchased of Mr. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., the horse Granville, for $10,000. Mr. Goodrich intends that this horse shall make this summer's campaign with his celebrated Bodine, and is fitting up a car in Zoo style for the purpose of transportation of both horses.

Mr. William Lovell, the owner of American Girl, announces that he is willing to match that mare against Occident in a race of mile heats, three in five, in harness, for $2,500 or $5,000 a side, to be trotted over the Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, or at New York, over the Fleetwood or Prospect Park tracks, good day and good track, any time before June 1. What says Budd Doble, the trainer of the California Eyre, to this deal?

THE OAR.

FORTHCOMING CONTESTS.

Some very heavy prizes are offered for the coming rowing season, and a number of professional oarsmen have made up more fours than have taken part in the contests for several years past. At the Centennial celebration in Boston, June 17, there will be a regatta with no less than $20,000 in prizes. There will be races for fours, pairs, and singles, and all the distinguished professionals in the country are expected to participate. On the Fourth of July Boston will have another great regatta, Oakland Beach here and Portland there toward the end of that month. In Newburg, Lowell, Worcester, Providence, and other places, smaller contests are spoken of, and there are rumors that the professionals will meet in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, and elsewhere. New York will scarcely allow all the experts there to take the water to "house their boats" without a friendly contest in her waters, and there is a probability that before the season closes a regatta will be made up between fours, pairs, and singles, which will eclipse in interest, if not in magnitude of stakes, everything in the history of rowing.

SINGLE SCULLERS.

The proposed international single-scull 5-mile race for $5,000, between Sadler, the English champion, and George Brown, of Halifax, has been broken off. Sadler was recently defeated by Boyd in England, a comparatively unknown man, but an excellent rower. Moreover, Sadler recently met with a serious accident. Robert W. Boyd, who defeated him, is said to be becoming scullery in England, and with Winship and Bagnall, take a trip to America. Frank Kilsby and George Simmons, both of Putney, Eng., are in this country, and will stay here this summer and row in the regattas. There is some talk of Kilsby and George Englehart making up a team to enter in double sculls or pair-oar races. One of the first races will be that between Wilting, Schaaf and Evan Morris.

THE TRIGGER.

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

The New York *Sun* says the following of the rifleman selected to represent America in the International rifle match at Dallymount, June 29:

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve was yesterday elected Captain of the American rifle shooting team which is to shoot with the Irish team in Ireland. He was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment National Guards, and is now Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Division, and Chief of Gen. Shaler's staff. He is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the team that defeated the Irish team last summer. Of the other members of the team, Mr. Wm. H. Fulton, who was the champion last year, is a member of the Twelfth Regiment, and saw service in the War, as did also Col. Gildersleeve. Col. Bodine, the veteran rifleman, is a well-to-do gentleman of Highland, N. Y., and was formerly Colonel of the Nineteenth Militia Regiment. Mr. Yale is a gunmaker, and is Superintendent of Sharp's Rifle Works, in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Hepburn, who will go to Ireland if it is deemed best, is also a gunmaker, and is Superintendent of the rifle works of E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y. Gen. Dakin is a General in the militia, and served in the War. He has done some good shooting this season, but is not in perfect health. Mr. Coleman, who made his début at Creedmoor this spring, is a first-class rifleman. He is from Goshen, N. Y., and is a lawyer. Mr. Canfield is a member of the Twenty-second Regiment. He is a young man, but a good shot. Mr. Jewell is from Brooklyn. He has done some good shooting this season.

Mr. J. H. Sanford, Capt. L. C. Bruce, and Mr. A. J. Bour, who may be called upon to go to Ireland, are young men, but have had two years' practice at Creedmoor, and usually make fair scores. It is the unanimous desire of the team that Gen. J. R. Hawley shall finish his scores at Creedmoor, and thus qualify himself to join the team. Gen. J. S. Conlin, of the Brooklyn Shooting Gallery, will also have an opportunity to complete his scores. The team will be required to practice on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

THE CHICAGO SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Sharpshooters' Association (German) of Chicago are forming a school of cadets, and invite young men and boys to enlist for regular drill and practice. On account of the lateness of the season there has been no practice as yet at their park, which lies about 17 miles west of this city. This is, as is well known in Chicago and vicinity, a large and wealthy society, numbering over 500 members, and owning property valued at over $80,000.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY'S FIVE HUNDRED-MILE WALK.

Daniel O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, will commence his 500 mile walk at the West Side Rink this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on which occasion he proposes to accomplish the above undertaking in 156 consecutive hours. Mr. O'Leary is quite sanguine of success, and proposes to make the first 50 miles in the shortest time on all record. The Rink has undergone thorough renovation, and is now in splendid trim for the accommodation of both ladies and gentlemen.

The following influential gentlemen (convinced that Chicago possesses the champion pedestrian in America) have consented to act as judges and referees during the walk: His Honor Mayor Colvin, Washington Hesing, Senator the Hon. Miles Kehoe, Ald. Dixon, President Common Council, LeGrand Burton, A. A. Lathrop, the Hon. John C. Barker, R. M. Saunders, James McAndrews, H. W. Lousan, J. St. Clair Cleveland, John Kelly, P. H. Tansey, Ald. P. McCleary, P. Cunningham, H. J. Willmarth, James Kincade, the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Capt. D. F. Gleason, George Fleming, Capt. J. H. Flynn, Dr. J. Gallery, Robert Kenny, J. F. McMahon, I. L. Van Sant, Capt. E. C. Ounniff, Maj. Charles E. Moore, Judge Scully, Col. Quirk, H. E. Mollan, the Hon. J. F. Scanlan, Capt. J. B. Roche.

The referees are William B. Curtis, T. Alcott, Al Smith, and Ald. Tom Foley.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Arrived, Steamship Oder, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—Sailed, Pacific Mail steamers City of Peking, for Yokohama, and Granada, for Panama.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 15.—Passed Down—Prop Conway; barks T. A. Howland, M. P. Merrick.

UP—Schr Jennie Matthews, Sam Cook.

WEATHER—Wind blowing a gale from northeast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, May 15.—Up—Prop Persian with Charles Wall; Goshawk, T. G. Avery.

The gale is abating.

The tug Friendlville, whose safety was in question, was heard of to-day. She is safe at Saginaw City.

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Bowen Clinches His Testimony Regarding the So-Called Submission Paper.

The Course to Be Adopted by Judge Neilson in His Charge.

The Letters of Tilton that Were Produced in Court by Mrs. Woodhull.

The Bulwark of Mr. Beecher's Defense—A Reply to Some Tribune Editorials.

A View of the Case from the Christian Standpoint—"Bringing Defilement into the Sanctuary."

JUDGE NEILSON'S CHARGE.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Judge Neilson is outlining his charge to the jury in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case. His Honor's ideas of what the Judge's charge should be are somewhat different from the practice which has obtained with some of the Judges in the State. Judge Neilson is opposed, as a general rule, to any comments by the Judge upon the testimony as presented. He believes in confining his charge to an outline of the case as presented, the points of law involved, and points in the evidence that are entitled to particular consideration. The charge will probably occupy from a day to a day and a half. It is stated that after the verdict is rendered, whatever it may be, the counsel for Tilton and Moulton will press the criminal indictments found against them by the Grand Jury last fall to some sort of issue.

THE SUBMISSION PAPER.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has an interview with Henry C. Bowen, in which occurs the following:

Reporter—I would like to ask you one question with regard to the paper called "The Submission," which was drawn on the night of the arbitration. How do you explain the fact that on the cross-examination of all the witnesses, the members of the plaintiff's counsel did not ask them if they had seen such a paper?

Mr. Bowen—Because they did not know of its existene. On the night of arbitration a friend came to me.—I'll tell you who it was; it was Storrs,—and he said to me "Bowen, they are having a time for you down there." I said, "In what way?" He answered, "Why, they are going to bring in Tilton's charges of sedicition against Beecher and all the other difficulties between them, and are to make them part of your settlement. They want to have them settled at the same time." I answered that they would not draw me into that trap if I had my senses about me. So I went there, and the submission was drawn up which stipulated that the business difficulties between Tilton and myself were only to be considered. It was laid on the table, and, after the arbitration was over, I put it, with the two canceled contracts, into my pocket, and locked them up in my safe, and forgot all about having the submission. Tilton forgot it; Moulton forgot it, and their counsel didn't know anything about it. Tilton's lawyers came to me seven or eight times to try and get me to make some statements of what I would testify. I said I would not say one word until I was under oath and on the witness-stand. Then, when I got there, Fullerton stood up trembling, and put the question to produce all the papers in my possession relating to the case, and I did so, and when they saw the submission, Tilton, Moulton, and Tilton's lawyers were delighted, while Beecher's side was thunderstruck. Now, I haven't spoken one word to Tilton since that arbitration, and the members of the Committee testify they don't remember of such a paper. Well, there is the writing of it, in Moulton's big, scrawling style, with Tilton's signature and mine, three good, substantial, and living witnesses to the truth of my statement. What more is wanted?

Bowen declares that he knew before even he bore Tilton's letter to Beecher that the charge against him was that of seduction. He regards the recent effort of Dr. Bacon to oust him from the Congregational Union membership as having been made in Beecher's interest. When asked by the reporter if he was a Tilton man, the patriarch declined to answer.

"DORY" TO VICKY.

New York Herald, May 15.

Below will be found the batch of gushing correspondence addressed by Theodore Tilton to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, and by her produced in the great scandal suit on the demand of the counsel for Mr. Beecher:

"UNDER YOUR PILLOW."

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—MY DEAR VICTORIA: I put this under your pillow, dream of the writer, and peace be with you. Affectionately,

THEODORE TILTON.

AN ENGAGEMENT TO FOLLOW PRAYER-MEETING.

THE GOLDEN AGE—MY DEAR VICTORIA: I have arranged with Frank that you shall see Mr. Beecher at my house on Friday night. He will attend a meeting at the church till 10 o'clock, and will give you the rest of the evening as late as you desire. You may consider this fixed. Good night, my sister. To-morrow I salute you with a good morning. Peace be with you. Yours, THEODORE TILTON.

AN EVENING PICNIC-FROLIC.

TUESDAY.—MY DEAR VICTORIA: Emma is expecting you at dinner this evening. It will be a picnic-frolic for the three of us, held in the library, around the centre-table, and graced with Frank's Burgundy.

I will call for you in a carriage at your office at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

You will stay all night at Emma's. Do not fail to be ready. Hastily, T. T.

"I WILL RIDE UP WITH YOU."

THE GOLDEN AGE—VICTORIA: I have a room temporarily at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where I shall abide a few days, and until Frank's return.

I will ride up with you in your carriage this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

If I don't call for you please call for me. Hastily, T. T.

"ANTIOUS."

THE GOLDEN AGE—MY FRIEND! I drop you a line, hoping to catch you with it before you leave.

I am anxious to see you again to-day, if convenient to yourself. Can you stop at my office on your way up-town? If so, at what hour will you call? Or if I should go down to your office at 5 p. m., or later, would I be interfering with your departure for dinner?

My boy will bring me an answer. Fraternally,

THEO. TILTON.

SOME ADVICE.

THE GOLDEN AGE—MY DEAR FRIEND: I make haste to say, while yet able to sit up (for I am giddy with faintness this morning), that your wishes so far as they relate to my action, shall be faithfully punished.

If no one else should remain to honor you, I, who know you well and believe in you utterly, will give my honest testimony that you are one of the best and truest of human souls.

Mrs. Hooker's letter, which I inclose, is no fuller of good will toward you than your uprightness and singleness of mind merits.

But I think the advice which she gives concerns your non-acceptance of the committeeship, if to Mrs. Davis' advice concerning your positive withdrawal, is not so good as the suggestion with which I hereby replace hers—namely, that you abide in your lot, neither wavering nor changeful; but like the apostle who said: "Having done all, still to stand." I have no patience with any other policy than justice and courage. I esteem the appearance of surrendering your character to the apprehensions of timid friends. But then, I am not a woman, and perhaps my advice is made of too stern a stuff.

You settled everything last evening but the biography. Is it to go on or to stop?

And will you see Mr. Beecher this evening, as arranged? Yours ever, T. T.

"THE BULWARK OF MR. BEECHER'S DEFENSE."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MCGREGOR, Ia., May 12.—The letters of Mr. Beecher show that, in his own opinion, he had been guilty of some great sin; that this sin was a social one; and that Mrs. Tilton was the other party to it.

For nearly four years, Mr. Beecher struggled to keep this sin hid from the Church and the world.

What was this sin? Mr. Beecher ought to know. He does know, and he has twice attempted to let the world know what this sin was—once deliberately in writing, and, again, orally under oath. From an

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Freemasonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Knighthood.

Current News of the A. F. and A. M. in the West.

Growth of Odd-Fellowship in Illinois—Interesting Statistics.

The Pythian Order.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will hereafter contain news which will interest the Masons, Odd-Fellows, and Knights of Pythias of this city and State, as well as of the cities and States adjacent to Illinois. The membership of these three secret societies in Chicago alone approaches 15,000, while in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, it is over 75,000. Much takes place here and elsewhere which craftsmen generally are not made aware of, and hence THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, while it will not be the "organ" of any Order, purposes placing before them everything which can in any way contribute to an increase of knowledge regarding the workings of their respective organizations. In order that nothing may be missed, officers and members of the different lodges and higher bodies are requested to send whatever information they may possess to this office for publication.

MASONRY.

THE BATTLE OF HATTIN.

Sir Knight Rob Morris, LL.D., will address the Sir Knights of Apollo Commandery, No. 1 K. T., and their lady guests, at the Asylum, No. 76 Monroe street, Tuesday evening. His subject will be, "The Battle of Hattin, the Last Great Contest of the Templars." Dr. Morris, during his researches in the Holy Land, gave particular attention to the scene and circumstances of the destructive battle of Hattin, July, 1187, in which the warriors of the Red and White Crosses went down under the Semetar of Saladin. He surveyed the battle-field and its approaches, gathered up the tradition of the locality, and, in the true spirit of a Masonic antiquary, read and applied history upon the spot.

LODGE OF SORROW.

The Masonic Annual Lodge of Sorrow (Van Rensselaer's Grand Lodge of Perfection), under the auspices of Oriental Sovereign Consistory, 32d degree, took place on the 13th inst. at their assembly rooms, No. 72 Monroe street. This was the first one for three years, the paraphernalia necessary to properly conduct the ceremonies having been destroyed by the fire of 1871. The services were deeply pathetic and interesting, and the vocal music by the Quaker City Quartette Club was much admired. Brief addresses were made by E. P. Hall, G. M., T. T. Gurney, 32d., Dr. J. M. Carr, 32d., the Rev. H. G. Perry, 32d., and others. The public were admitted, and a very large audience was in attendance.

A. F. AND A. A.

It may not be generally known that there exists a body of Masons in the United States governed by what is called "King David's Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free, and Accepted Architects." This Order in its yet in its infancy, there being but five subordinate lodges, viz.: No. 1, of Charleston, Ill.; No. 2, of Washington, D. C.; No. 3, of Springfield, Ill.; No. 4, of Hillsboro, Ill.; and No. 5, of Denver, Col. It does not interfere in the least with any other Masonic body, is symbolic in its nature, going deeply and extensively into the mysteries of ancient craft Masonry, and is highly intellectual. Among the more prominent members are O. H. Minor, John F. Barrell, Thomas J. Prickett, Hiram W. Hubbard, David G. Burr, and H. P. H. Bromwell, P. G. M., of Illinois, now residing at Denver, Col.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The Masons of Madison and Charleston will celebrate St. John's Day, June 24, at the fairgrounds in the latter place, at which all members of the craft who feel inclined to participate are invited to attend. The celebration will undoubtedly be a success, since the lodges, chapters, and commanderies of the surrounding country intend taking part. The Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Danville, a speaker of considerable renown among the fraternity in the northern-central part of the state, and the Hon. Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, will be the orators.

There is some talk of keeping the day in Chicago, but no definite plan has yet been adopted. The Apollo Commandery will probably parade, and some of the other bodies may also conclude to do so. If there is to be a general celebration, the programme will be given as soon as it is agreed upon.

The lodges of Livingston County will celebrate the day at Pontiac.

The Masons of South Bend, Ind., are making preparations for a grand display on June 24 (St. John's Day), when they will dedicate a new hall, parade, a supper, and probably a dance, will be in order.

"SIDE DEGREES."

Brother Joseph Gallagher, Worshipful Master of Blair Lodge, is very ill, so low in fact that his death is expected hourly.

Sir Knight Morris lectured on "Royal Arch Masonry" before Fairview Chapter, at their hall on Thirty-seventh street, last week.

H. B. Bigelow Lodge, No. 426, recently consolidated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, making the latter one of the strongest lodges in the city.

There are 34 Blue Lodges, 7 Chapters, 2 Commanderies, 4 co-ordinate bodies of the Ancient Scottish Rite, 4 of St. John's Conclave, No. 62, of the Knights of Rome and Constantine, in Chicago.

Among the victims of the late ocean disaster was Bro. M. Kahn, a member of Circle Lodge No. 107, and Madison Chapter. He was a bright Mason, an excellent man, and will be missed by the brethren of Mattoon and Charleston, where he was well-known.

The annual basket picnic and encampment of Oriental Sovereign Consistory, 32d deg., will be held at Highland Park, June 24. The Executive Committee consists of G. W. Barnard, 33d deg., John O'Neil, 32d deg., A. Russell, 32d deg., E. P. Hall, 32d deg., and H. H. Pond 30d deg.

Wednesday evening Blaney Lodge, No. 271, discussed the advisability of making a donation to the Washington Monument Association. The Masons of Pennsylvania have exhibited considerable interest in the monument, and it is to be hoped that the fraternity of Illinois will not be behind them in this respect.

Great preparations are making in New York for the dedication of the new Temple. The Grand Master of Illinois will be present, and there will be a very large representation from all the grand jurisdictions in the United States. The question of completing the Washington Monument will come up, with a view of learning if there is a disposition on the part of the brethren to aid in its completion.

The Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society will hold its annual meeting to-day, at Princeton. During the last nine months, the business has been brought down to a systematic basis, and the membership is rapidly increasing. Financially the Society is in a highly prosperous condition. The members have expressed a decided confidence in the present management.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

IN CHICAGO.

Odd-Fellowship is in a very flourishing condition in Chicago, there being no less than thirty-five lodges, with an active membership of 5,800. The lodges hold weekly sessions at their halls, which are located in different parts of the city, those down-town being the largest numerically, and having more visitors than the ones north, south, or west.

The Germans seem to adapt themselves to the ritual of the Order very readily, their nationality controlling a majority of the lodges. The French and Scandinavians each have a lodge working in their own language. Union No. 9 is the oldest, and John G. Foltz, No. 561, the youngest lodge.

On the "Roll of Honor" are the following among other Chicagoans: The Hon. John G. Rogers, the Hon Robert H. Foss, John P. Foss, the Hon. D. L. Shorey, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Gen. John C. Smith, A. G. Lull, the Rev. J. W. Woodard, Prof. Samuel Willard, and J. S. McFarland.

A Board of Foreign Relief, of which J. G. Perry is Chairman, renders prompt assistance to Bluegan who may from sickness or necessity be in need of brotherly care. The funds are contributed voluntarily by a few of the centrally located lodges.

At Rosehill there is a beautiful burial-ground, consecrated for the resting-place of strangers dead. Including the monument, the cost of this tribute of brotherly love in dollars and cents was about $25,000. The burial of a strange brother, like other charities, is not provided for by a general assessment, but by the leading lodges.

The Encampment branch of the Order is represented in Chicago by Gen. J. C. Smith, G. S., and is very vigorous.

During the past winter, several of the lodges gave literary entertainments weekly or bi-weekly, which were so successful that they will probably become a permanent institution in those lodges which desire to add culture to their curriculum.

STATISTICS.

The following is the report of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874:

Number of lodges	406
Gain of the year	30
Members per last report	23,342
Initiated	5,063
Admitted by card	1,110
Reinstated	702
Total	6,875
Withdrawn by card	1,332
Suspended and dropped	2,536
Expelled	104
Deceased	327
Total	4,303
Net gain	1,843
Total membership Dec. 31, 1874	25,185
Revenue of subordinates for the year	$236,070.41
Brothers relieved	1,908
Widowed families relieved	258
Number of weeks' sickness for which benefits were paid	5,804
Paid for relief of brothers	$31,387.00
Paid for relief of widowed families	6,961.36
Paid for education of orphans	190.65
Paid for burying the dead	6,331.35
Total relief	$42,272.06

The next annual session of the Grand Lodge will be held in Peoria, October 12.

NEW ENCAMPMENTS AND LODGES.

A lodge to work in the German language will be instituted at Bine Island Saturday evening. It will be hailed as Walhalla, No. 574. The location is believed to be a good one, and a prosperous career is anticipated.

A petition for a charter for a new lodge, to be known as "Victor," located at Grand Ridge, La Salle County, was forwarded on the 12th inst. It will probably be instituted by Brother J. O. Harris, P. G. R., within two weeks.

M. E. H. Whitney, G. S. of Michigan, reports that since the adjournment of the Grand Encampment in February subordinate encampments have been instituted at Grand Haven, Hartford, Howard City, Plainwell, East Saginaw, Cassopolis, Milan and Chesaning.

Since the last session of the Grand Lodge of Illinois twenty-one new lodges have been authorized, and two that had ceased work have been revived. Two applications are now on file in the Grand Secretary's office. The number of the last lodge for which a warrant has been issued, located at Monmouth, where there is already one flourishing lodge, is 517.

RELIEF.

The appeal of Grand-Master Sherman for aid in behalf of the suffering brethren in Kansas and Nebraska has been liberally responded to, over $3,000 having been placed in the hands of the Committee. The needs of the various localities in the afflicted counties are being examined into, and the money will be distributed where it will do the most good.

Oshkosh was not forgotten. When asked if assistance was needed, the answer came: "We stand hat in hand, but do not intend asking for relief." A. S. Barry, Grand Treasurer, visited the town, and, finding some of the brethren very poorly off, several hundred dollars were sent from Chicago for distribution. An "extra quarto" has been issued to ascertain if more is wanted.

GRUMBLERS.

A correspondent of the *New Age* of San Francisco says:

Almost every lodge has one or more of those turbulent spirits, who seem to have spent all the past week studying out something to find fault with at last night's proceedings, or some act of the Grand Lodge to talk about and denounce. They study, not how to build up their Lodge, and benefit the Order, but to elevate themselves by pulling better men down. They over-estimate themselves and under-estimate everybody else. But while they annoy and vex others, they are ultimately lost to view, except when they fall across them as they are finally driven out, and are the most exacting and fault-finding; and, although every proper attention may have been shown them, after they have recovered they again appear in the lodge, not to express their gratitude, but to complain of the Visiting Committee, or some one else. The better way to deal with these chronic grumblers is to treat them kindly but firmly, and let them alone as much as possible; in other words, to starve them out.

LIBRARIES.

The Bureau of Education at Washington is preparing for publication a general and statistical account of all libraries (not private) in the United States, and the Commissioner seeks to obtain statistics of all libraries of the Order exceeding 500 volumes. The points on which information is mostly desired are: The date of establishment; the number of volumes and their general character; the average annual accessions and their cost; the annual circulation of volumes. The information should reach the Bureau by June 1, and may be sent direct to the Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner, or to James L. Ridgely, G. C. and R. Secretary, Baltimore, Md., who will forward it. It is hoped that the response from officers of lodges having libraries and library associations will be general, so that the numerous and valuable collections of the Order may be fairly represented.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Douglas Lodge, No. 432, has one of the finest halls in the southern part of the city. The Lodge owns a library of 340 volumes of selected works, and an oil portrait of Washington, life-size, worth $1,000.

As an evidence of fraternal feeling it may be stated that Waldeck Lodge, No. 674, A. F. & A. M., Prince Edward Lodge, No. 42, K. F. P., a Lodge of Druids, and Thusnelda Lodge, R. D., No. 43, I. O. O. F., meet in the same hall.

Tabernacle Lodge No. 1 D. of R., of Ottawa, have been holding a series of monthly socialies for some time past, the exercises consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, orthographical contests, etc. The gatherings have proved exceedingly pleasant, and tended to increase the interest in Rebekah lodges as well as to cultivate sociability and a better acquaintanceship among the members.

The annual report of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin shows the number of lodges in that State to be 220; initiations, 2,241; total membership, 12,051. There was paid out for relief $14,664.45. The degree of Rebekah has enrolled 1,329, and assets of $1,569.21. The number of encampments is 59; initiated last year, 318; total now in membership, 2,063. The receipts were $6,415.39, and the amount expended for relief, $636.02.

KNIGHTHOOD.

THE PYTHIAN ORDER.

The Knights of Pythias are, comparatively, a young order, yet their ritual is apparently very attractive, there being fifteen lodges in Chicago and forty-one in the State,—a total of fifty-six lodges, with a membership of about 4,000. The Grand Lodge Hall in this city is located on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, and is superbly fitted up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seventh annual session of the Supreme Lodge will be held in Washington, Tuesday, P. P. 12th.

A lodge of Knights was recently organized at Ottawa, starting with fifteen members, and the prospect of doubling within a month.

The Board of Control have under consideration the subject of picnics, but they have not yet come to any conclusion regarding them.

REAL ESTATE.

For Sale at a Bargain.

50x132 feet on S. W. cor. of North Clark and Maple-sts., at a low price for cash; or would sell without any cash payment to a party who would build at once, and give five or ten years' time at 8 per cent interest. Improvements in this part of the city are now progressing faster than in any other location.

The corner being a vacancy of Boston, Mass., might exchange this for property in that vicinity.

For further particulars apply to

MEAD & COE, 138 LaSalle-st.

SHIRTS.

A Good Shirt, $1.50
A Good Shirt, $1.75
A Good Shirt, $2.00
FROM STOCK.
SHIRTS to order a specialty.
4-Ply Linen Collars, 25 per doz.
HARRIS & COBB,
171 S. Clark-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. A. HAMMOND has removed his Hardware, Cutlery, and Tool Store to 119 East Randolph-st., near Clark. A fine assortment of Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, etc.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.

The Greatest Bargains ever offered will be found in the following Departments:

Black Silks, worth $1.25, at 75 and 85c.
Black Gros Grain Silks, worth $1.50, at $1.
Guinet Gros Grain Silks, worth $1.75 and $2, at $1.25 and $1.50.
Guinet Satin-finish Silks, worth $2 and $2.50, at $1.75 and $2.
Bonnet Satin-finish Silks, worth $3.50 and $5, at $2.50 and $3.
Summer Silks at 65, 75, 85c, $1.
Japanese Silks, all styles, 20, 25, 30, 37 1-2, 45c.
Lyons Poplins, new shades, 75c, $1.
Grenadines, worth 25c, at 12 1-2c.
2 yds. wide Iron Frame Grenadines, worth $3, at $1.50.
Blk. Cashmeres, 65, 75, 85c, $1.
Blk. Brilliantine Lustres, 50 cts., worth $1.
Large line cheap Dress Goods, 10, 12 1-2, 15, 18, 20c.
Mohair DeBeges, 22, 25, 30c.
Grass-Cloth Suits, $1.75, worth $5.
Linen Suits, $5, worth $8.
Linen Suits, elegant styles, $5, $6, $8, and $10.
New styles in Shawls, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, and $2.50.
Ottoman Shawls, $3.50, $5, $6, and $8.
Broche Shawls, $5, $6, $8, and $10.
Broche Double Shawls, $8, $10, $12, and $15.

Buyers of Dry Goods who care to save their money, call and examine our styles and prices.

New York Store,
284 & 286 W. Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks

Dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold by us on margin of $10 per cent.

Privileges

Negotiated at one to two per cent from market on members of the New York Exchange, or responsible parties. Large sums have been realized the past 30 days. Put or call costs on 100 shares

$106.25.

Straddles $200 each, control 200 shares of stock for 30 days without further risk, while many thousand dollars profit may be gained. Explanations in our Weekly Pamphlet, containing valuable statistical information and showing how Wall-st. operations are conducted, sent

Free

To any address. Orders solicited by mail or wire and promptly executed by us.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 2 Wall-st., New York.

$50, $100, $500, $1,000

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall-st.,

Leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and quotation prices of all stocks dealt in at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, mailed free to those desiring to speculate. Address

ALEX. BROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Opp. N. Y. Stock Exchange. 11 Wall-st., N.Y.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARD.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER desires to announce for the information of his patients and the public that he has associated his son, DR. K. B. HUNTER (late of New Orleans), with him in practice in this city.

Their practice is confined exclusively to Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart.

They will in future visit patients at their residence, in city or country.

Office Rooms—3, 8, and 12 Lakeside Building, Clark-st., corner Adams. Residence, 108 Wabash-av.

A free clinic for the poor will be open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock at Room 12 Lakeside Building.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1875.

MEDICAL.

HEADACHE.

It is an established fact that the EXTRACT of GRAIN-BERRIES and HEMP, combined by Dr. J. MILLER, of Spring-ave., Philadelphia, Pa., permanently cures the most obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and is an absolute specific for Neuralgia and Nervousness. Prepared in pills; 50 cents a box. Sent by mail. LORD, SMITH & CO., Agents, Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

SUMMER RETREAT.

LAKESIDE, ON PEWAUKEE LAKE,

One hour by rail from Milwaukee. Open for guests May 15. The most luxurious and elegant retreat in the Northwest, and the most moderate charges. Letters addressed to the proprietor, Hartland, Wis., promptly answered.

G. TAYLOR, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Open June 1, 1875. Rooms can be secured at the STURTEVANT HOUSE.....New York
DELEVAN HOUSE.....Albany
CLARENDON HOTEL.....Saratoga
CHARLES F. LELAND, Proprietor.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BATHS.

TURKISH ELECTRIC AND MEDICATED Vapor Baths.

Fitted in the country for the treatment of acute and Chronic Diseases, at the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. Private entrance on Jackson-st., near LaSalle. Open for Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. The Ladies' Department is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Sexton. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Dr. G. C. SOMERS, Proprietor.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

City National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

In the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business, May 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 964,493.33
Overdrafts		2,307.80
United States Bonds to Secure Circulation		50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and mortgages		53,000.00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		93,733.13
Due from other National Banks		37,737.19
Due from State Banks and Bankers		3,000.00
Real Estate, Furniture, and Fixtures		173,000.00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid		1,000.00
Checks and other Cash Items		409.10
Exchanges for Clearing-House		163,000.00
Bills of other National Banks		40,278.00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)		1,000.00
Specie		10,000.00
Legal-Tender Notes		2,475.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of Circulation)		
Total		$1,820,282.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000.00
Surplus Fund	130,000.00
Other Undivided Profits	49,282.50
National Bank Notes outstanding	49,500.00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$627,320.20
Demand Certificates of Deposit	12,181.32
Certified Checks	67,131.80
Due to other National Banks	241,673.35
Due to State Banks and Bankers	406,310.89
	1,360,607.09
Total	$1,820,282.20

State of Illinois—County of Cook, ss.
I, Miller, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1875. A. B. MINER.
Correct—Attest:
W. BUSHNELL,
H. H. REED,
A. H. GARDNER,
Directors.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. ‡ Sunday excepted. § Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st., (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*10:15 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:00 a. m.	*12:00 m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*11:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Lake Shore Express	*5:15 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Lake Shore Express	*10:30 a. m.	*1:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Winona Express	*9:45 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Marquette & Escanaba Express	*10:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
Geneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

* Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. ‡ Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 23 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	*5:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	*5:00 p. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON		
Morning Express	*9:30 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	*2:05 p. m.

* Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex. ¶ Monday Ex.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Lexington, and Chicago, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices 51 Dearborn, and 121 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:50 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*3:00 p. m.	*10:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*3:00 p. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*9:40 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Chicago & Pacific Railroad Ex.	*9:40 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:40 p. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Joliet & Driggs Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	*5:30 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Rivers, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	*9:45 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	*5:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
New Orleans Express	*8:40 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	*5:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex	*8:40 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	*5:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:00 a. m.	*6:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Ft. Dodge Ex	*5:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-ave., and Sixteenth-st., and foot of Wood and Fulton-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*9:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Aurora Accommodation	*5:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*5:00 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Galesburg & Rock Island Express (Sunday)	*7:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*5:00 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	*11:30 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Denver & Rocky Mountain Express	*11:30 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	*7:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.

* Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts. ‡ Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Freight and ticket offices No. 6 Clark-st., next to Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Byron Passenger	3:30 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
Elgin Express	5:30 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Elgin Accommodation	6:30 p. m.	8:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From Depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	7:30 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:30 p. m.	*3:40 a. m.
Fast Line	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:00 a. m.	*12:00 m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 LaSalle-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	7:45 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
Express, Daily	7:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Lawrence & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MONDAY, MAY 17,

At the ADELPHI, production for ONE WEEK ONLY is announced of the wonderful Play, in which the genius and magnificence of its production of the Great Australian Success of the Season, the Talented, Comedian,

SID. C. FRANCH,

In the Thrilling Emotional Drama,

MARKED FOR LIFE!

With Superlative Scenery by Strong. The Arrest of Scenic Artist Strong, and Lodging in the Tombs. Also, an Unequaled Cast, comprising the Entire Company.

SCHEDULE OF PRONOUNCED EXCELLENCIES.

Unequaled Gallery of entirely New Scenes:
1—Widest Gaze in the Sierra Nevadas.
2—The Adobe Fastness at Reno.
3—Mammoth Entrance, Exterior and Grand Panorama of Burning Forests. The most thrilling and terrific scene ever presented.
4—The Formal Entrance of the Vesuvius.
5—Thunder Storm in the Yosemite. This Sensational illusion is obtained by the use of TORRENTS OF FIERY WATER; the blending rain falling in streams mingled with the vivid Meteoric Effects peculiar to the Pacific. Thrilling Tableaux and Situations.

The Star Olio includes, for the first time, the celebrated Song and Dance Artists, COTTON and BIRDUE, the Great Character Artist, HARRY DALE, and the Great Hospital Comedian, BILLY COURTWRIGHT, the Inimitable Delineator of Irish Character. Also, the Wonderful Gymnast, DUPREZ and MORTON.

Remember, no other Theatre in the world has such unbreakable scenery.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

T. MAGUIRE.....Lessee

MONDAY, MAY 17,

Positively Last Week But One OF THE

Monster Troupe of the World!

Hence Crowded Nightly by the Elite of Chicago! Hundreds Unable to Gain Admittance to Witness

EMERSON'S FAMOUS MINSTRELS!

From Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, domiciled for the winter and spring by the great and combination in existence.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL for this week. All the Comedians in their most Laughable Sketches.

Remember this is the LAST WEEK BUT ONE of this World-renowned Combination.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

BURLINGTON OPERA HOUSE,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

The House of Parisian Sensations. Monday, May 17, and every evening during the week, and at Matinees Thursday and Friday, the Parisian Sensation Star of IDA GILTON'S LADY MINSTRELS,

First Appearance in America of MLLE ISABELLA MONTIJO'S Famous Troupe of

European Statuesque Artists!

The most Beautiful and Shapely Ladies of the Old World, who will appear in a series of Living Pictures, illustrating the works of the great masters, these scenes of a more and most passionate description that language fails to describe. Mlle. Isabella Montijo, the Artistic Director and Lecturer and Posing Master, will explain and criticise each of the living pictures as they are given in the United States, a perfect Wilderness of Beauty and Delight. Seating of the LADIES A SPECIALTY. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c and $1.00. Grand Matinee Tuesday and Friday. Admission to Matinees 50 and 75c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinees GEO. L. FOX, the Original Humpty Dumpty in Person, will appear in his Comic Trick Pantomime of

Humpty Dumpty at Home.

A Full PANTOMIMIC COMPANY, of People in All, A Grand Corps of SPECIALTY ARTISTS, A Powerful Ballet, including a World of Fun, Tricks, Trials, and Tribulations.

Everything Complete as Played in New York.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Special engagement of the popular tragedian,

Mr. CHAS. POPE,

For the Production of the grand Mythical Drama of

SAMSON!

Which will be presented with entirely New Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments every evening till further notice and at the Saturday Matinee.

FARWELL HALL.

THURSDAY, MAY 20,

ANNA E. DICKINSON

In an entirely new lecture entitled

"DRY ROT."

The sale of Reserved Seats will begin on Tuesday morning next.

THIRD SERIES.

SECOND CALICO SOCIABLE

WILBY M. EGAN CHAPTER, No. 126, R. A. M.,
Will be held at
WEST TWELFTH-ST. TURNER HALL,
Wednesday Evening next, May 19, 1875.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN!

Big Battle Picture, on view until Wednesday, May 19, 10 P. M. It gives a better idea of a field of battle than any picture in the world.

WALTER C. LYMAN,

ELOCUTIONIST,

Will remain in Chicago until the middle of June. Terms reasonable. Business address, 151 State-st., care Barnes & Co.

A CALICO SOCIABLE

Will be given by WILBY M. EGAN CHAPTER, No. 126, R. A. M.'s at West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 19. The last of the season.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

Prof. PEPPER on "The Romance of Optics," at McCormick's Hall, Friday, May 16, 8 p. m. Brilliant experiments. The dissolving electrons. Admission, 10 cts.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,

CHICAGO, April 27, 1875.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, when they can be present, or represented by proxy duly authorized in writing to vote by persons their qualified to vote by the by-laws of the Company. No transfer of stock will be made after the 20th inst., and not reopened on the 4th of June next.

ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.,

CHICAGO, April 27, 1875.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

P. H. TOWS, Secretary.

LEGAL.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY TREASURER AND COLLECTOR,
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
CHICAGO, May 1, 1875.

In accordance with an act providing for the refunding of taxes illegally collected, approved May 31, 1872, and an act amendatory thereof, approved May 23, 1874, and to assist assessing other provisions the following:

I, John Dunne, or corporation having paid any portion of the taxes for the year 1874 levied in the sum of $2.50 thereof, upon presenting his or its tax-receipts for 1875 covering the same to the County Treasurer on or before the 20th inst. said tax was paid, the County Treasurer of said county shall refund to such person or corporation the amount by him or it so paid in excess of the rate of the tax of 1873 contained in such receipt, indorsing the amount paid on such receipt, and shall also take from such tax-payer a separate receipt for the amount paid back to him.

Sec. 2 provides for a public notice in one newspaper printed in the county for one month, and in accordance with the same, notice is hereby given that persons entitled to rebate under the law

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was, at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 46; 1:1 m., 47; 4:30 p. m., 50; 8 p. m., 45.

The *Hejmdal* is the name of a new Danish weekly published in this city by a stock company, composed of three leading Scandinavians in Chicago. The paper is Liberal Republican in politics, and has already attained a very large circulation. It is very ably edited by Mr. J. Salmenson.

One of Wadhams, Willard & Co.'s ice-wagons was slung about in a dangerous manner yesterday forenoon, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, by a pair of runaway horses, which collided with a buggy in which was sitting George Grant, a young man, who was thrown out and badly injured. He was cared for by Dr. Farwell.

George H. Hann, pastor of the African M. E. Church of Milwaukee, Wis., will call on the charitable Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for a subscription to assist them in paying for their church, which has on it a debt of $1,200, which must be met at once. A portion of this sum will be secured in Milwaukee, and it is hoped to obtain at least a portion of the remainder here.

One of the theatres and a multitude of the lager-beer saloons hung out the inspiring and hospitable words "Welcome to Our Brave Defenders" during the latter part of last week; but, alas for patriotism, the former extended no free passes to the brave defenders and the latter insisted upon the production of a nickel every time the march-worn hero moistened his throat with the May brewing.

The office of the Good Samaritan Society and Ladies' Bureau has removed from Nos. 51 and 53 LaSalle street to the first floor of Nos. 171 and 173 East Randolph street, near LaSalle. The ladies will there receive all applications for admission to the Home, and situations of all kinds will be provided for girls and women out of employment. Profitable employment and permanent homes have been furnished through the Home and office during the winter for 400 girls and women.

Last evening a woman named Mary Misher called at the Armory and inquired of the Station-Keeper if there had been a boy 7 years old. She was informed that they had not; and then told the officer that her little son had been taken away from her home, at No. 139 North Peoria street, yesterday afternoon by two men, who said they had a warrant for him for stealing coal. She inquired at the United States Station for the boy, and was told to go to the Armory. Station-keeper Hayes was at a loss to give her any information, and she went away wailing in the most pitiful manner. Her name is Mary Misher, and she is the wife of a laborer. Inquiries at the various police stations last night failed to elicit any news regarding the matter.

A 7-year old girl, who ought to have known better, got off a practical joke yesterday afternoon upon a number of innocent citizens whose goodness of heart made them the victims of her wiles. She stood on the sidewalk sobbing and pointing wofully to a long, narrow, but heavy-looking box which lay beside her, and which she tearfully requested passers-by to help her carry to the next corner. When one of these "bit," she requested him to be careful how he carried the load, as it was easy to break, and, as the unwitting victim proceeded to grip the box, she adroitly whipped off the covering, exposing its contents in the shape of another little girl, pack-in very tightly, but grinning so palpably that the solidity of the box seemed imperilled. With proper culture, this little girl will grow into a second Hollie Holcomb, and it would be only right for the proper authorities to keep their eye upon her.

The excellent dramatic entertainment given Sunday evenings at the Kingsbury Hall (Grand Opera-House) by the Wurster & Methua German dramatic company do not meet with the success they deserve. During the last few weeks the houses were rather slim, entailing a loss upon the energetic manager, Mr. Warster. But few more representations will be given this season, and unless the Germans turn out in force, and show their appreciation of the efforts of the managers to give them the best entertainments in this country, they must never complain if hereafter none but second or third rate actors consent to come to this city. The piece selected for this evening is Carl Wezel's dramatization of Werner's novel, a "Hero of the Pen." The principal parts are in the hands of Mrs. Methua Sobelier, Messrs. Brookman, Pelissier, Meyer, Wurster, and Sensebner. With such a cast a treat may be expected, and the house should be filled from top to bottom.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A joint meeting of Regents and Trustees of the University was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. Ex-Senator Trumbull was called to the Chair, and J. A. Smith made Secretary. There were present of the Regents: Judge Trumbull, Dr. Ryder, Dr. Parsons, Dr. Kohler, and Dr. D. B. Cheney; of the Trustees: Mr. Scammon, Judge Doolittle, O. W. Barrett, Esq., Fernando Jones, Esq., E. F. Hinckley, Esq., President Moss, Chancellor Burroughs, and J. A. Smith.

Dr. Burroughs stated the object of the call to be that the present condition of the University indebtedness might be laid before gentlemen of the two Boards, and measures concerted for completing the provision already begun for the discharge. The statement of Dr. Burroughs showed that the sum of $25,000, in addition to what has been already received, will cover the entire amount of the funded debt, with accrued interest, and he hoped for an immediate and combined effort to secure this amount. To this proposal a unanimous response was made on the part of the gentlemen present, and, after considerable discussion as to the best means, it was finally

Resolved, That a committee of three members from each Board be appointed, to co-operate with the Chancellor in such ways as shall seem best, in laying before the friends of the institution in this city, personally, the particular object, and in soliciting subscriptions for what remains unprovided for of the funded debt; and that the Finance Committee be requested to put the financial statement already prepared by them in a form to be printed for such use as this Committee may find expedient.

The Committee chosen was, Judge Trumbull, Dr. Gibson, and Dr. Cheney, of the Regents, and Judge Doolittle, Mr. Greenebaum, and Mr. Meeker, of the Trustees.

It was also voted "that it is the judgment of this meeting that application should be made by the Chancellor to the citizens of Chicago to at once provide for what remains needful to cover the funded debt, and that each member of the two Boards be requested to co-operate with him, as called upon, in that service."

THE GRAND JURY.

It is understood that the Grand Jury yesterday considered the complaint lodged against Doyle and McHale for stealing a ballot-box from the County Clerk's office. Upon Sheriff Agnew's coming in before the body and stating that the box was taken by his order, and that he assumed the entire responsibility, the matter was dropped, and it is believed no further attention will be paid to it. The Grand Jury also dismissed the charges preferred against the two election judges of the Twentieth Ward, taking the ground that no instructions had been given them by the Council, and, since the County Clerk had no right to give them any, they were therefore authorized to do as they pleased. As to the allegations against Gen. Lieb, in connection with the administration of his office, it was decided unanimously that there was nothing at all in them.

FOX & HOWARD.

UNSATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

The creditors of Fox & Howard, contractors, met at No. 92 Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rees in the chair. There were about twenty persons present.

The Trustees submitted the following report:

The Trustees appointed at the meeting held on the 19th inst. at the Palmer House, beg leave to report that they have had several conferences with Fox & Howard, and that their reply to the resolution accepted at that meeting is, that, if all the creditors will give their assent to the terms and conditions mentioned in the resolution, they will undertake to comply on their part, and that they have no doubt they can carry out the plan and proposition.

The plan of settlement suggested at that time was, that the labor account should be paid in full; that the unsecured creditors should surrender all their claims, and receive in lieu thereof the paper of Fox & Howard, on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar, at the rate of 6 per cent simple, payable one half one year from Oct. 1, 1875, and the balance two years from Oct. 1, 1875; and, with a view of securing the compromised indebtedness, Fox & Howard are to convey to three Trustees all the property of Fox & Howard, both real and personal, and as a firm and individually, and such Trustees are to have such a supervisory control over the business management as may be agreed upon with Fox & Howard.

Mr. Beeley was in favor of selling the personal property, the estimated value of which is $33,000, and paying the unsecured creditors 50 cents cash. He was opposed to paying in full the laborers whose claims amounted to more than $50, thinking those who held large claims should come in with the general creditors. He figured out to his own satisfaction that 30 cents could be paid, and expressed himself as decidedly opposed to waiting two or three years when that sum could be secured within six months.

After some discussion, during which there was no sameness of opinion shown, Mr. Davis, for the firm, submitted another proposition, which was that the firm would surrender all their partnership property into the hands of Trustees, on condition that they be released from partnership debts.

The assets under this proposition amounted, according to the estimates of the Trustees, to $172,049, while the unsecured indebtedness is $173,000.

This proposition did not meet with approval, and, without accomplishing anything, the creditors adjourned sine die.

It is probable that the firm will be put into bankruptcy.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A CONSULTATION WITH THE LADIES.

Last Wednesday the Illinois Humane Society, with a view of enlisting the most powerful anti-cruelty agency in the city in its behalf, issued the following circular letter to a number of the ladies of Chicago, who are known to be ever ready to participate in any work whose tendency is ameliorative and progressive:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, CHICAGO, May 12, 1875.—The Illinois Humane Society being desirous of enlisting the women of this city in the work engaged in by the Society in executing the Humane laws of this State, etc., would respectfully ask you to meet other ladies at this office Saturday next, May 15, at 3 o'clock p. m., for consultation as to the best mode of proceeding. By order of the President.

SARAH E. HARVEY, Assistant Secretary.

In response to the circular a number of ladies, including Miss E. L. Willard, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Law, etc., met the Executive Committee of the Illinois Humane Society in their room, No. 14 Central Block, at the hour named.

Having called the meeting to order, Mr. B. F. Derickson, the President, called the attention of the ladies to the nature of the work which the Society is engaged in, and invited them to suggest any plan of operation which might seem best to them which would result in enlisting the women of Chicago on behalf of the Humane laws of the State for the benefit of our dumb servants.

The ladies at once became much interested in the subject, and, after discussion, resolved that special means should be taken to second the efforts of the Society, and that a call should be made for another meeting, to be held at the rooms of the Society at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of Wednesday, the 26th inst., and a suitable circular was drafted, which will be issued, inviting attendance at the meeting.

It is not yet known what the future meeting may decide upon as the best means of seconding the Humane Society's efforts, but it is probable that the holding of a fair will be considered.

After a general discussion, the meeting adjourned.

SHAMMING ABRAHAM.

ARREST OF A BOGUS CHECK-OPERATOR.

One of the heaviest and most notorious of the bogus check-operators was nabbed yesterday, and is now in the Central Station. He gives the name of George Wilson, and is not a well-dressed, respectably-appearing young man. He is of the shabby-genteel kind, and carries, in addition to his checks, a crooked nail and a stiff piece of wire, bent at both ends. These simple contrivances, in the hands of an expert like Wilson, will unlock almost any door, and give him free access to hallways and rooms where valuables are kept. Wilson tried the check dodge at several places yesterday, and finally fetched up in the wholesale gentlemen's furnishing-goods store of Hart Brothers, No. 79 Wabash avenue.

He was met by Mr. Abe Hart, and asked to be shown some shirts. He was informed that the firm did not sell goods at retail, and then said he wanted at least a dozen. He was shown some which suited him, and tendered in payment a check drawn upon the First National Bank of Jackson, Mich., for $500, and payable to bearer. Mr. Hart examined the paper, and, after scanning the man closely, concluded he was a swindler. Wilson refused to for his change, no doubt chuckling within himself what a fine haul he was about to make. But he met his match. Mr. Hart made advances towards getting the shirts and change ready, and managed to send a boy out quietly for a police officer. Patrolman McCormick was close by, and came in just in time, and took the fellow in custody. He protested loudly that the check was a genuine one, and insisted upon an immediate release. McCormick walked him over to the Central Station, where a dispatch was prepared by Clerk Brannan for Jackson, asking for information regarding Wilson, who continued to assert his innocence. But Chief-Detective Dixon's search through his pockets just before the dispatch was ready, and found a mass of bogus checks. Among them was one on the First National of Jackson for $100,000,000, one on the Northwestern of Chicago for $25,000, several on the Fifth National of Chicago, and one on the First National of Fort Wayne, Ind. There was also a note of hand for a large sum, which, like the checks, was signed by Wilson. A letter addressed to Sheriff Putnam, of Janesville, Wis., showed the prisoner's knowledge of that kind of men.

When the little lock-pickers were brought to view, the kit was complete, and then Wilson began to play a insane dodge. Almost any one would say that the large sums for which some of the checks were drawn indicated a disordered brain, but this was only a dodge to avoid prosecution by putting in a plea of insanity, in the meantime keeping up the necessary demonstrations. Wilson did it well; he roared and squalled like a young elephant when the officers were putting him in a cell, and so excellent and true to nature was the performance that Police-Commissioner Reno had his sympathies aroused, and more especially so when the $100,000,000 check was shown him. But the prisoner presented the little check for $500 in a business-like and bland way, and came near fooling Mr. Hart into the belief that it was good, though he was not in the habit of doing business in that way. The insane dodge will not avail the prisoner any in this instance.

LOCAL LETTERS.

BUENA VISTA STONE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 15.—In your late issues we find several articles in reference to the Buena Vista stone now being used in the construction of the Custom-House and Post-Office, which we think are evidently calculated to mislead the public.

It is a well established fact, and one well-known to all who are acquainted with this stone, that the first layer is the only one that is at all suitable for building purposes, and is the only one that should ever be used. Under the first layer is found a layer resembling soap stone, a slippery, sticky substance, varying in thickness, and, underneath this is a second layer of stone, soft and of very inferior quality, which on exposure to the atmosphere is liable to crumble and fall to pieces. This stone, as a general thing, is found among the hills, and the farther under the hill it is found, the darker the color. There are quarries in which the stone is streaked with iron, but they are the exception rather than the rule. This stone is also found of a quality unfit for buildings, but makes very fine foundations, bridge abutments, etc. It has often been demonstrated that it will stand as much pressure as any stone in the world. The exact amount to the cubic foot can be ascertained by inquiring of the Fort Pitt Foundry, of Pittsburg, where it was experimented upon a number of years ago. It has been in use in Cincinnati and other cities for twenty-five or thirty years, and can be seen to-day in buildings that have grown rings with age, and are as smooth as when taken from the quarry. It can also be seen in Chicago in some of your finest buildings, perfectly free from flaws and discolorations, as you yourself admit, and that it stand-fire as well, if not better, than any other stone is a fact that was well established by the great fire in 1871. The writer has seen hundreds of thousands of cubic feet piled up by the side of a railroad in Kentucky awaiting shipment in which there could not be discovered the least variation in color. It is a well-known fact that it grows harder the longer it is exposed to the atmosphere, and is capable of a fine finish and a very high polish. The writer was in Washington at the time the bids were received in August, 1872, for delivering the stone for the Custom-House, and it was a question often asked how J. M. Mueller could procure the immense amount of stone required from his quarries at Buena Vista, which were then thought to be well-nigh exhausted.

Now the natural supposition must be that the stone used in the Custom-House was of an inferior quality, and that Mr. Mueller, having extended his first-class stone, had undertaken to complete his contract, if not from the second layer, at least from a very inferior quality. He furnished a specimen stone as did all other bidders, and it was exposed till the stone would be fully equal to that specimen, and, if the United States Government is satisfied to receive stone of an inferior quality, who is the responsible party, and where does blame attach? It is not to be wondered at that the people of Cincinnati should prefer a granite building, as their city is built almost entirely of Buena Vista or sandstone. The quarries in Ohio are nearly all exhausted, but on the opposite side of the river in Kentucky this stone is found in almost inexhaustible quantity, and several quarries are now in successful operation, and are producing the finest building-stone in the world.

A READER.

NEGOTIABLE NOTES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 15.—Your correspondent, W. T. B., calls attention to a change in the statutes of the State by which each indorser of a note payable to bearer is made liable for the payment without notice of non-payment and without suit first brought against the maker of the note.

Not one note in a hundred is written payable to bearer, but it is very common for the maker of a note to write it payable to the order of himself. Such a note, when indorsed by the maker, becomes virtually payable to bearer. Will W. T. B. tell us whether this class of notes is covered by the new statute, so that each indorser becomes equally liable in all respects with the original guarantor? W. H. W.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

All the tax-appeal cases in the Circuit Court are set for hearing on the 24th inst. before Judge Rogers.

County-Treasurer Miller has paid out during the past week, as a rebate on taxes collected prior to July, 1874, the sum of $2,833.

The Joint Committee on Public Charities and Public Buildings of the County Board yesterday directed the County-Attorney to prepare a contract to be submitted to the Board at an early day for putting on a slate roof to the wing of the Insane Asylum now in process of erection. The contract was awarded last fall to Contractor Hartmann at a cost of about $3,300.

The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board yesterday audited a few unimportant bills. During the afternoon, Architect Egan was before the Committee with plans explaining his ideas of utilizing the offal from the Insane Asylum and Poor-House. Mr. Egan explains that this can be accomplished, by a system of tanks and filters, at an expense not to exceed $3,000. The Committee were of the opinion that the sum was not too large, provided this nuisance could be abated. They directed the architect to submit his plans in detail to them during the present week.

John M. Rountree, the County-Attorney, received notice yesterday from the attorneys of George Nebeker, in the suit of George Nebeker vs. The Chicago & Vincennes Railroad, that they would to-morrow morning, in the United States Circuit Court, move to extend the injunction in the above entitled cause to the whole amount of taxes assessed against the Railroad Company for the year 1874. The injunction heretofore granted in this case extended to the taxes on capital stock only.

The woman Fox who obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, the song-and-dance artist at the Adelphi, last winter, was in close communion yesterday with Metcalfe, the attorney, who is charged with forging the name of the Deputy Sheriff to the summons, and thereby procuring the decree for the woman through fraud. Metcalfe is now in jail on the charge of forgery. Lina procured the decree through Judge Moore, of the Superior Court, and in fact before he was on terms of criminal intimacy with the wife of Fox. She still clings to him, and visits him at the Jail. Their meeting yesterday was under difficulties, as she was not permitted to go inside, and could only converse with him from the "cage" through the bars. She is now in the show in the basement at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets, known as Ryan's Varieties.

THE CITY OFFICES.

The Police and Fire Departments were paid yesterday, to the amount of $87,000.

Michael Tepp, an employe of the Board of Public Works, under Frank Bauer, yesterday lost his whole month's pay, amounting to about $60. He is a poor man of family, and can poorly afford to stand the loss.

Officer Hutchins, while receiving his month's pay in the City Treasurer's office yesterday was attacked by a German widow lady, and compelled to pay the $5 which he has owed her for months past. No one was more pleased at the pluck of the courageous little woman than the police officials, who have suffered considerably on account of the officer's shortcomings.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for the construction of a new bridge at Madison street. But six proposals were received, and were as follows: Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, $13,538; Clark & Foster, Chicago, $14,967; Southland, Chase & Co., Milwaukee, $11,995; American Bridge Company, $11,495; Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburg, $13,290; Cincinnati Bridge Company, $14,338.70. No award has yet been made.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges meets to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the City Clerk's office. The subjects under consideration are an ordinance requiring bridges to be kept open to public travel during the hours from 6 to 7 in the morning, 12 to 1 o'clock at noon, and from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening. Also an ordinance, introduced by Ald. Stout, providing for the construction of a new bridge over the river at North avenue. Some preparation for the immediate dredging of the river is also considered necessary, and some arrangements will probably be made for the commencement of the work.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President Hoyne in the chair. Messrs. Rosenthal, Shorey, Mason, and Anthony were present.

In regard to Mr. Liemann Rester's resignation, Mr. Hoyne said it had not been made in writing, and was, therefore, informal. Mr. Rester would remain a member of the Board until his successor was appointed and duly qualified.

Several bills were presented and ordered paid.

The Building Committee were empowered to renew exhausted insurance policies.

The Committee on Salaries of Employes asked further time to report. Granted.

It was resolved that books purchased in foreign countries should be paid for by direct remittance to the firm selling them, and not through agents.

The Librarian was authorized to suspend the delivery of books for whatever time might be needed in effecting the removal of the Library to the new quarters, June 1.

The Board adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock one week from next Saturday afternoon.

CRIMINAL.

A negro thief named Barlow was caught yesterday afternoon in the act of stealing a watch and a napkin-ring from the rooms of Mr. Payne, No. 226 West Madison street. He was locked up.

A cutter named A. A. Tripp, formerly in the employ of L. B. Stowell, was arraigned before Justice Pollock yesterday, charged with having stolen cloth and trimmings from his employer. He was held in bail to answer at the Criminal Court. It is said that other proceedings by a Mrs. Beach, with whom Tripp was at one time in partnership, are to be commenced against him, he having, as altered, not acted squarely while "cutting" for her.

Adolph Kleskamp, the youth of 16 who has been playing upon Messrs. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., because, as he states, his $5-a-week salary was not adequate to meet his fastidious requirements, has confessed to stealing silks and other goods for the past two years, and received $150 at several pawnshops for the property. The examination of the prisoner was held in the South Side Police Court yesterday, and it was shown that three pawnbrokers, Philip Weits, of No. 159 West Madison street; A. Greenberg, of No. 47 West Randolph street; and Joseph Franks received the goods and paid the boy a mere trifle for them. They were also arraigned, and were granted a continuance until Tuesday, giving bonds for their appearance. The boy was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $600. He has confessed the crime, and pointed out the places where he sold the goods. It was shown that Weits knew the property he bought was stolen.

The numerous confidence men who infest this city are daily becoming bolder and more audacious. They approach city residents with impunity, and endeavor to rope them into some snide lottery or bunko scheme. Yesterday noon one of the well-dressed members of the fraternity met an old resident on Clark street and asked him the time of day. He was informed, and then continued to follow up and importune the gentleman, until the latter became convinced the fellow was a roper of some sort. He called an officer, and had the man arrested and taken before Justice Summerfield. He was charged with being disorderly, and fined $3, which he paid promptly. The gentleman was somewhat astonished at this proceeding, believing that if the man was guilty of anything it was that of swindling or attempting to swindle, and ought to be sent up to the Bridewell at least. But he was not aware that there is no law in Illinois to fetch such men to justice, and, until a new and rigid vagrant act is passed, the confidencemen will run rampant in Chicago.

CHICAGO IN CLEVELAND.

A gang of Chicago thieves have been operating in Cleveland in the most bold and outrageous manner. To the crime of burglary and robbery they have added murder by shooting and mortally wounding Officer Kick, of that city, and then fleeing to Chicago, where they all are now, probably. The gang commenced their work in Cleveland last Sunday by assaulting a Mr. Banton and robbing his jewelry-store. The police piped them off at a saloon, and when the officers were about to pounce upon them they ran. Kick and two other policemen pursued them, and a lively skirmish followed, the fugitives firing several shots, which were quickly replied to. One of the bullets struck Kick just below the heart. At last advices his death was hourly expected. Only one of the thieves was captured, and he gave the name of James Moore, and said he came from Canada. There is every reason to believe the escaped burglars, including the one who shot Kick, came to this city, but, up to yesterday, nothing had been seen or heard of them by our police authorities.

There are several of these gangs of burglars who make this city their headquarters, and carry on their operations in other places, which they visit periodically, make a haul or two and then return to Chicago to spend their ill-gotten funds, taking care to keep this city "sweet" by letting its merchants, etc., alone.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a mass temperance meeting in the First M. E. Church Sunday evening. Mrs. Goff will address the meeting, and speeches may be expected from others.

The Sunday Lecture Society gives what will probably be its last lecture before Oct. 1, this afternoon. Prof. Pepper speaks on "The Romance of Optics." The experiments will be brilliant, and will include the famous dancing skeleton. An audience of 2,500 to 3,000 is expected.

The foreign representatives of the International Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., which meets at Bloomington May 25, will be tendered a complimentary supper at the Palmer House Saturday, by the Ladies' Committee of the Washingtonian Home. It is expected that the leading citizens of Chicago will assemble to welcome these delegates, who represent all the countries of the world.

The Athenæum announces that in consequence of the absence of Mr. Balatka from the city, his lecture upon "Music," heretofore announced for Monday evening in the Dime Course, will be postponed to Monday evening, May 31. Tuesday, at 2 p. m., Mrs. L. H. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich., well known as at the head of an important educational institution in that place, will read a paper upon "Art; Its Origin and Transformations," in the lecture-room of the Athenæum, No. 65 Washington street.

A LITTLE CENTENNIAL.

To Keep the Forthcoming Big One Before the Public.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 15.—This little borough has celebrated her centennial. The 15th of May has come and gone, and the townsfolk are happy. Greensburg is a borough of about 4,000 inhabitants. It lies in a beautiful valley near the foot of the Alleghany Mountains. It is surrounded by a fertile agricultural and mining country. Nature has spent upon her its brightest smiles. To-day she was dressed in gala array. Flags floated from every house-top, and flowers and evergreens formed a charming feature. Across the main street an arch of cedar evergreens had been erected, upon which were inscribed, "May 15, 1775-1875." The town was crowded with populace from all parts of the State, not less than 15,000 being present. Philadelphia sent a delegation of her Council in charge of Chairman Hill.

In the morning there was a grand military display. Westmoreland County formerly comprised all Western Pennsylvania here. It was at Ramustown, 7 miles from this place, that the resolutions of Independence were first adopted. Loyal Hanna is the standard phrase in this county. Though no Declaration of Independence was made here, here rang the first echos for freedom through her woods and hills, and pronounced rebellion against the mother country, against taxation without representation. This is "Freedom's cradle, and here lives the mother of Independence," and this was the day celebrated. It was ushered in and out with cannonry. Patriotism was the order of the day. The hospitable town entertained its visitors well, and deserves credit for her liberality.

After the parade this morning the troops were taken to the fair-ground and entertained in floral hall. In the afternoon a meeting was to have been held in the Court-House, but its precincts were too limited for the large crowd. The meeting was held on the outside. At half-past 2 o'clock Gov. Hartranft arrived. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Edgar Cowan, who delivered an oration. He made patriotic allusions to the celebration which had called the people together. He was followed by Gov. Hartranft and Judge Kirkpatrick.

Good order prevailed throughout the day.

MARINE ITEMS.

AT BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, May 15.—The ice has blown off the north shore, and vessels are arriving and departing. Arrivals—Schooner Scotia; propellers Java, Ruma, Kershaw, and Mary Mills. Departures—Propellers Arabia, Montana, Vanderbilt, Nebraska, Cuba, Roanoke, Scotia, Dean Richmond, Arizona, Philadelphia, for Chicago; Propeller Jay Gould, Toledo; Passaic and Toledo, for Green Bay. Several sail vessels now towing in are fast in the ice. On the south shore is a large vessel thought to be the A. B. Morse.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 15.—Prop Philadelphia, of the Anchor Line, arrived through from Buffalo this evening, being the first through from Buffalo to Erie. She expects to leave in the morning for Chicago.

Seven propellers passed here bound up to-day to Chicago. Prop Alaska and schr Allegheny leave for Chicago this evening. Schr M. R. Warner is ashore on East Sister Reef.

ILLINOIS RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 15.—There is now little or no movement on the Illinois River at this point. The coal-boat Elizabeth arrived light to-day from Peru, bound for Lockport. No departures. Weather cool.

CASUALTIES.

THE SCHILLER DISASTER.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special from London says that about 130 bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Schiller, including those of William Frahm, of Davenport, Ia.; Michael Hurleman, of Highland, Ill.; and the Leonhardi family, of Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 15.—The sister vessel to the Schiller, which left New York a week after the departure of the latter vessel, arrived here this morning. There was great excitement among the passengers when they were apprised of the disaster that had befallen the Schiller. A contribution was taken up among them for the relief of the survivors.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFONTE, Ind., May 15.—Switch-engine No. 5 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern exploded her boiler this evening. Engineer Stack and Fireman Gerbrick were both severely injured, but it is thought not dangerously. The engine was an old worn-out concern, and has been considered unsafe for some time.

THE JOLIET IRON WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., May 15.—The iron mill of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company will resume operations on Monday morning next. This portion of the Company's works has been idle for some twenty months. It will place at labor 350 men, the greater portion of whom have been idle most of the time since the stoppage of the works. The Company have orders on hand sufficient to make a four months' run. The benefits to be derived by the commercial and real estate interests from this action of the Company are of no mean importance.

OUR NATIONAL "TOD."

What Is Being Done Here and There with the Crooked Sticks in It.

Commissioner Pratt Enters the Lists Against the Illicit Commodity.

New York and Boston Firms Receive Hints of the Government's Omniscience.

Chicago Establishments Secure Bonds for Good Behavior.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered some seizures of distilleries to be made in Kentucky. The Solicitor of the Treasury has transferred all the Internal Revenue investigations to Pratt, the new Commissioner, who took charge of his office to-day.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The further prosecution of the whisky frauds, together with all evidence and records, will on Monday be turned over by the Solicitor of the Treasury to Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The various Supervisors who have been acting with the Solicitor have been ordered to report directly to the Commissioner, and receive further instructions from him. The secret service force of the Treasury, however, will continue to aid the Internal Revenue authorities in detecting and seizing crooked whisky and bringing the offenders to justice.

IN CHICAGO.

Yesterday was comparatively quiet in the whisky raid. No new seizures were reported to the District Attorney, and two more distilleries have given bonds, leaving only one of the seven seized which has not bonded. The Lake Shore Distillery Company, whose property was appraised at $23,608.10, gave bonds in the sum of $47,217, and Russell's distillery on Third avenue gave bonds in the sum of $20,000.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Collector Freeland, acting under orders received from Washington, detained about 150 barrels of whisky in Brooklyn. It had recently arrived from the West, and is supposed to be "crooked whisky." Collector Freeland is now inspecting all rectifying establishments in his district. There are 15 such places, and the object of the inspection is to ascertain whether any of the so-called crooked whisky has been received since the seizures were made public. The owners of only two distilleries in this district have notified the Collector of their intention to run to their full capacity. All the distilleries that have been closed, or partially closed, will again resume operations.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 15.—For some days past United States Revenue Collector Stack and Detective Hays have been quietly investigating the books of the liquor refiners in this city, having learned that a large amount of contraband Western liquors had been shipped to Boston. The investigation has resulted in the seizure, in transit, into this city, of a large amount of consigned property, principally to D. T. Mills & Co. and C. A. & W. Bird. Thus far no firms in this city have been implicated in any direct complicity in the contraband traffic.

As a result of an investigation into the several establishments, about 500 packages of liquors, valued at $200,000, the property of thirty different firms, were seized to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton Taken to Task—The Five Per Cent Loan — Attorney-General Pierrepont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Dorman B. Eaton, in his paper upon the Civil Service, read at Detroit, does great injustice to some of the Government Departments. It is not true as to some of the Departments that they have returned to the old detestable spoils system. In the Treasury Department the Civil Service system, exactly as it existed under the Presidency of Mr. Eaton, still exists, with the single exception that the competitive feature has been abandoned. In all other respects the conditions of admission, the rules, the procedure of examination, the tests, and the marking are exactly the same as they were under the Civil Service Board. The new rules, which have been promulgated in the Treasury Department since what has been known as the abolition of the Civil Service system, are identical in substance and in language, with the single exception of the competitive feature. There is a Board of Examiners appointed under an old law, by which every candidate for admission to the Treasury must submit to a certain examination. The examination which is now a condition precedent to admission to the Treasury is based upon a positive statute, which cannot be said of the Civil Service reformations.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The dispatches which have been received here to-day by the French and German Legations ridicule the sensational report of the London press upon the European situation. These official Legation dispatches unite in stating that the peace of Europe is not likely to be at present disturbed, and well accord with George Bancroft's views, recently published in these dispatches.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a call for $5,000,000 additional six per cents. This call was made necessary by the requirements of the negotiations of the new loan. The syndicate has already called for $35,000,000 under the new contract, which is $10,000,000 more than the amount agreed to be taken. It is said that $5,000,000 more will be called June 15. It is not generally known that when the contract with the Rothschilds was renewed, Feb. 1, the amount of commission allowed the Syndicate for negotiating the bonds was increased from ¼ to ½ per centum. This is the maximum amount permitted by law, and is the same as the commission paid under the old Boutwell-Richardson Syndicate. The Rothschilds complained that it was impossible to handle the loan and pay the expenses of the transfer for one-quarter of 1 per centum, and declined to renew the optional contract unless the Commission should be increased. The experience of the Treasury seems to have proved that the 5s could not be placed for one-quarter of 1 per cent.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Edward Pierrepont to-day assumed charge of the Department of Justice. His first official act was to address a three-line letter to ex-Att'y-Gen. Williams, asking him to designate an artist to paint his (Williams') portrait. This is in accordance with the traditions of the office with respect to an out-going chief.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE CALLED BONDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just made out a call for $5,000,000 coupon bonds, upon which the interest will cease on and after Aug. 15, next. The call for the redemption of the $5,000,000 coupon 5-20 bonds of 1862 embraces bonds within the following numbers: $50, from 18,701 to No. 20,300, both inclusive; $100, from No. 48,101 to No. 61,600, both inclusive; $500, from No. 25,001 to No. 27,500, both inclusive; $1,000, from No. 75,851 to No. 80,650, both inclusive. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division of the Secretary of the Treasury's Office, Washington, D. C.

COURTESIES.

At an informal meeting of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Bureau of Internal Revenue this afternoon, to give expression to their feelings in reference to the severance of official relations with Commissioner Douglass, his successor, Commissioner Pratt, was called to the chair, and complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted. Commissioner Pratt declared his sympathy with the feeling manifested in the resolutions, which were "as well expressed and as well deserved." His own appointment, he said, had been unexpected and unsolicited, and he wished he might at the close of his own term of service enjoy the same appreciation and good feeling.

THE SIOUX DELEGATION.

Maj. H. W. Bingham, Indian Agent at Cheyenne, arrived here to-night with nine Sioux Indians, and William Fielder as interpreter.

CANADA.

The Dominion Temporarily Without a Governor—Death of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford, of Ontario—Bribery in Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., May 15.—The death of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, together with the departure for Europe of Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, creates an unprecedented difficulty in the administration of the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The absence of the Governor-General necessitated the appointment of an Administrator-General—Haley. The severe illness of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford necessitated the appointment of an Administrator in his stead. Both Administrators were appointed, but almost immediately the Lieutenant-Governor died, and the latter appointment is null according to the Confederation act. The Governor-General having sailed, no successor to the Lieutenant-Governor could be appointed till Administrator Haley was sworn in, which is expected to take place to-day. At present, therefore, Canada is without a Governor, and Ontario without a Lieutenant-Governor.

The funeral of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford will be a State one, under direction of the Governments of the Province, and is fixed for Tuesday next at 2 p. m. The services will be conducted in St. James' Cathedral, English Church. The Dominion and Ontario Cabinets and legislators, the various public boaies, military, bench, bar, clergy, and other professions, civic authorities, Board of Trade, etc., will participate. The remains will be deposited in St. James Cemetery. Flags throughout the Province are at half mast out of respect to his memory. He was an Irishman by birth, and at the time of his death 57 years of age. He was a Conservative in politics, and represented several constituencies at different times in Parliament, and, lastly, West Toronto, before his elevation. He had not occupied his official position more than a year and a half when he died. The question of his successor is now being canvassed, and it is generally believed that the Hon. Senator George Brown will have the first offer of the same. The names of the Hon. Adam Crooks and the Hon. William McMaster are also mentioned in this connection.

A goodly number of members of Parliament have lately been unseated by the courts for bribery, and new elections will ensue. The unseated belong to both political parties.

The late Mrs. Jackson, of Hamilton, bequeathed largely to benevolent and other institutions, including $30,000 to Victoria College.

(To the Associated Press.)

TORONTO, May 15.—Out of thirty or forty election trials that have taken place throughout Ontario, nearly all the sitting members of both political parties have been unseated. About twenty-five or thirty trials are yet to take place.

FIRES.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 15.—A dwelling-house and stable on Second street, belonging D. Slipe, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $1,000. The wind carried the burning embers three